THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2.34 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

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The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1878.

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One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

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Select Story.

A FIERY STEED.

For once May gave promise of being a May worthy of the many beautiful songs which have been sung in her praise. She came dancing along after her sister April—who had just left in a shower of tears—with a bright smile upon her lips, and a wonderous rainbow halo around her head.

The young maples began to blush in happy consciousness of her approach, and the delicate pink and white blossoms on the orchard trees opened their dainty leaves and shyly flung a welcoming fragrance on the soft clear air.

All through the fields and meadows, the vales and woodlands, and over the hills, ran the violets and trailing arbutus and May buds and daisies and their sister flowers, flowers, telling the glad tidings of sunny days and moon-lit nights, and lovely butterflies and sparkling rain drops and busy humming bees; and the birds, swinging on slender green boughs, sang in sweet twittering notes to each other:

"Neighbor soon we shall see the roses."

A long pleasant, winding, lonely country road, with splendid great apple and pear trees standing on either side, and the spring flowers dotting the green carpet so thickly that the green is almost hidden, comes slowly on this poet's May day, a diminutive, odd-looking white horse, drawing a market wagon filled with household furniture, accompanied by an enormous shaggy Newfoundland dog and as pretty a country maid as ever milked a cow or made a pat of golden butter.

The broad brimmed straw hat she wears shades a low brow to which clings babyish rings of hair the color of the glossy, satin-smooth butter cups, a pair of innocently roguish eyes, cheeks brown with an underlying tinge of rose, a charming red lipped mouth, and a firm, round chin.

Across the brow, however, at this moment flits the shadow of a frown, and a look of comic perplexity comes into the sweet young face. The odd looking horse has stopped in the middle of the road and remains perfectly motionless, staring directly before him save when he bends his head to take a nibble at the flower thick grass, as though suddenly oblivious of everything under the sun except the tranquility of the June-like May afternoon.

'Oh, Charley! Charley! go on—do!—that's a dear!' coaxes the young girl, coming to his side and gently patting his head with her little brown ungloved hand; but Charley merely whisks a too-familiar fly away with his forlorn old tail, and makes no further sign.

'Charley, good horse, Charley—oh! why didn't I bring some carrots with me!—Charley, you bad, bad fellow, if you don't go on, I'll whip you as sure as you stand there. Come, be a darling.' And thus she alternately begs and threatens, Lion assisting in dog language, with an occasional dash at the heels of his obstinate equine friend; but Charley refuses to 'be a darling,' plants his feet more firmly than ever, and never stirs; and at last, with an air of resignation, she goes back to the path, seats herself on a rude seat formed by nature of the gnarled roots of the misshapen old tree, and waits patiently for at least ten minutes. At the end of this time Charley looks about with a just-waked up expression in his eyes, as one who should say, 'Dear! dear! I quite forgot there was work to be done,' and starts off with quick steps that gradually become slower and slower.

With a sigh of relief the young girl arises and follows—Lion, bounding back from the wood, where he has been making hasty explorations, having it in his mind that his mistress is not to be left without his protection for more than two minutes at a time, takes his place at her side—and the perplexed look fades away into a smile that brings to light two rows of pearl-white teeth.

But, alas! the smile is premature. In another ten minutes, again overcome by the beauty and peacefulness of the day, Charley falls into a reverie, stops once more, and once more refuses most decidedly to 'go on.'

And in this manner does that dreadful horse behave for a whole hour, making short progresses and long pauses, until finally coming to she conclusion that there has been quite enough of this sort of thing, he deliberately drags the wagon to the side of the road, takes up his station beneath a wide spreading oak, and proceeds to munch the young grass at his feet, with a look in his eyes that says as plainly as words, 'from this spot move me if you can.'

'Oh, Charley! Charley how can you?' begins the young girl loudly and indignantly, following him with small brown hands clasped beseechingly. 'Oh, you wicked, wicked Charley!'

'Did you call me?' asks a masculine voice to her great astonishmet; and as with a slight start she turns in the direction of the voice, she sees a young man walking rapidly toward her, the sound of his approaching footsteps having been completely lost in the inquiring bow-wows of her canine guardian. "Did you call me?" he repeats.

"No, sir," she replies, blushing prettily, and looking at him with frank, childlike eyes. "I was speaking to the horse. Be still, Lion."

"Beg pardon. I thought for an instant you were speaking to me. It seems I have the honor of being a namesake of your fiery steed. But you are in trouble. What is the matter? Can I help you in any way?"

"There's nothing very serious the matter," she says, with a smile. "We are moving today, and father went on ahead a long while ago, having some business to settle with our new landlord, and he must be at this very moment waiting for me at the house, and wondering what in the world has become of me. You see, we have no boys in our family and the other girls are younger than myself, and father and mother both thought—this being a very quiet road—that Lion and I could look after Charley and the furniture but Charley, who generally behaves very well, has been awfully contrary, and stopped every moment, and the consequence is we have been already two hours on a journey that should have taken us but one, and there's just a long distance to go yet; and with Charley—oh, you naughty horse! standing under that tree, I don't know how we are ever going to get to Grasstown."

"It's almost as bad a plight as the old woman was in with her pig, when he wouldn't go under the stile, and she was afraid she couldn't get home that night," laughs the young man—a nice looking fellow he is, with gentleman stamped on every feature of his handsome face. "But suppose I cut you a switch? Perhaps that, used with discretion might have some influence on the fiery steed."

"Oh, no, that would never do!" she says, shaking her head emphatically. "Charley was never whipped in his life. He'd be so scared at the very sight of a switch that I believe he'd run away."

"Wouldn't that be a desirable thing, under the circumstances?" asks the young man, with a broad smile, the idea of the old horse whose principal desire appeared to be not to move at all, running away, striking him as inexpressibly comic, and thinking, "Bless her kind little heart!" he continues. "Well, since you refuse the switch, I will try how a command in a masculine voice will affect him;" and he commanded "G'long, Charley!"

Charley started, turned his head to ward the speaker, recognised a master, backed away from the oak, and went off on a quick walk.

"Well, the idea!" exclaimed his young mistress.

"And now, with your permission, I'll walk with you to the end of your journey, for if I leave you, Charley will note my absence immediately, and stop under the next tree."

"Oh, no, indeed! you must not," says the pretty country maid. "You were going in an entirely different direction. I could not think of taking you so far out of your way. Many thanks for your kind offer, but indeed, sir, I couldn't. Charley will behave well now. Won't you, Charley?"

"Good heavens! I never knew my name was so musical before," thinks the young man, and then explains: "I was going in an entirely different direction because I missed my train at the last station, and if I waited, would have had to wait two hours for another; but, being rather impatient by nature, and tempted by the fine day, I set out to walk, my destination being the next village. And now if I return with you I shall have a much pleasanter walk, catch the train and lose no time after all. Lion approves of my plan. Don't you, Lion?" And Lion, usually very suspicious of strangers, comes and lays his startlingly cold nose in his new friend's hand.

And so the two young people walk along side by side, crushing the pretty flowers under their feet as they go, and Charley, looking back every now and then out of the corner of his right eye to see if the masculine voice is still there, never falters, but keeps steadily on his winding way. After a few moments' silence the innocent little maid raises her blue eyes—they have been hidden by the long lashes—and says, in a shy voice:

"You said you were going to Daisyville. I have lived there all my life."

"Not a very long time," says the young man, with a smile.

"Seventeen years. I was born and my three sisters were born in the same little farm house we are leaving now." And a tear trembles on the long lashes and rolls down the round rosy cheek.

The young man looks at the tear with pitying wonder.

"And were you happy there," he asks.

"So happy," replies the girl, "that we fear we never will be half as happy any where else. And"—a sudden light breaking over her face—"I believe that is what ails Charley. He knows it isn't right that we should be going to a strange place; and does his best, poor fellow, to prevent our going."

"Undoubtedly," gravely assents her companion. "But why, if you will permit me to ask, are you bidding farewell to Daisyville?—G'long, Charley," as Charley evinces a desire to listen to the conversation.

"Father didn't own the place. He had it on a long lease, which ran out the very week (a month ago) our old landlady did, and her heir—a nephew—and his mother are coming to take possession of the estate, and they want our farmhouse for their gardner. When Mrs. Marks was alive her gardener had rooms over the stable, and very comfortable rooms they were, too, and the kitchen-garden was just back of the big house. But I suppose the new people are more stylish than the old ones, and want their kitchen-garden larger and further away than Mrs. Marks was, and so they take from us our home, and we are obliged to move to Grasstown."

"And are your father and mother as much attached to Daisyville as you and your sisters are?" he asks.

"Even more attached to it," she answers, "if that is possible. It almost breaks my heart to see mother's sad face. But I must try to make the new home as bright for them as can—that is, if ever I get there. Oh dear! how very unfortunate that Charley should have taken it into his head to be so naughty this day of all others!"

"On the contrary, I think, Miss Gray"—it has transpired that her name is Bessie Gray—"that it is the most fortunate thing that could have happened."

Her blue eyes and red mouth open in wonder.

"Because"—answering the look—"if Charley had behaved well instead of badly you would have been at Grasstown long before this, and I should not have had the pleasure of meeting you. And now I am about proposing something which will seem extremely absurd to you, although in reality the wisest thing that could be done under the circumstances! Suppose we turn Charley's head in the direction of his old home, and see what speed he will make then."

"But," looking at him half frightened, as Lion bounded forward with a loud, joyful bark to meet a stalwart old man who comes suddenly around a corner, his hat in one hand and a red silk handkerchief in the other, and who shouts the moment he catches sight of her.

"Why, girl, where have you been? What on earth is the matter?"

Bessie leaves unfinished the 'But'—begun speech, and runs laughingly to him, and taking the hat from his hand, fans him energetically while she explains, "Charley was the matter, father. You can't think how aggravating he's been. He wouldn't go until this gentleman"—with another pretty blush—"was kind enough to make him go."

The old man looked keenly at the young one. "And pray where did you come from, and who may you be?" he asked, sharply.

"I will tell you where I came from, and how I happened to meet your daughter, at some future time. Meanwhile you will learn from this who I am," handing a card to the old farmer, on which was engraved, "Charles Marks, Jun."

"Our old landlady's nephew and heir?"

"The same, at your service; and having no desire, in spite of my agent's arrangements to the contrary, to begin my life in Daisyville by turning so worthy a tenant" (in his heart he added, "with so pretty a daughter") "out of the house he occupied so many years, I was just proposing to Miss Gray as you made your appearance that Charley should be stopped in his mad career, and once and for all be turned toward his old home."

"Are you quite in earnest, sir?"

"Never more so in my life. Whoa, Charley, poor old boy!" and around went horse and wagon, and off started the fiery steed so fast that they could no longer follow him, Lion, "leaping a yard in air" in the exuberance of his delight, galloping by his side.

"He's all right," said the old man, his face beaming with happiness. "And won't mother look wonderfully surprised when she sees him coming up the lane. I deserve no thanks," says Charles Marks, holding aside a low-hanging tree branch that Bessie may pass under.

"And the new gardener?" asks Bessie, looking back at him.

"Will have the rooms over the stable. You know you said they were very comfortable."

"But your train?" persists Bessie, with the first gleam of coquetry that every sparkled in her blue eyes.

"I'd much rather walk," says Mr. Marks."

When next the blossoms are on the orchard trees and the spring flowers are running wild through the grass there is to be a new mistress at the big house in Daisyville—a pretty little thing with lovely blue eyes, bright golden hair, and a sweet, cheerful voice. Her name is Bessie, and she is the idol of her husband, and, strange as it may appear, the beloved of her mother-in-law.

And in the stable, as well, nay better, cared for than the handsome ponies and the splendid chestnut, is an old, white, odd-looking horse, called Charley, his days of toil all over, and all his ways ways of pleasantness, and all his paths paths of peace.

The Prestige of Victory.

Dill, Ross, Fertig and Africa! This is a splendid combination personally and geographically, and will meet the demands of the people in all parts of the great commonwealth. Andrew H. Dill has been four times before the people as a candidate for the house and senate in republican districts and has never been defeated. His popularity has increased with each year of his public service until it has spread throughout the entire state. The district which he now represents in the senate was constructed to return a republican but it was not proof against the popularity of Andrew H. Dill. Under his influence and auspices the district has now become soundly and safely democratic. This is a presage of victory. Henry M. Hoyt, the opponent of Andrew H. Dill for governor, on the other hand, has been beaten on the only two occasions when he was before the people; once as a candidate for district attorney and once as a candidate for additional law judge in Luzerne county. It will not do to say that the odds were too heavy against him. They were not greater than those of his democratic competitor. While Hoyt was beaten in Luzerne, whose politics he has so often manipulated, Ketchum, Harding, Shoemaker, Payne and other republicans have been elected. This is an omen of defeat.

Henry P. Ross, the nominee for the supreme bench, is President Judge of the thirty-eighth judicial district, consisting of the large and populous county of Montgomery. In the Tenth Legion his name is a tower of strength. The unanimity with which the democracy of his portion of the state demanded his nomination in the present and former state conventions bears evidence of his popularity. He is regarded as one of the ablest and most accomplished jurists in the commonwealth, and he will prove a worthy colleague of Judge Trunkey. Against him is James P. Sterrett of Allegheny county, who enters the contest with the burden of last year's defeat, and with the additional burden of having intrigued to push aside the venerable chief justice. This is another presage of defeat for the Cameron ticket.

John Fertig, the candidate for lieutenant governor, represents the county of Crawford in the state senate, having been elected over a popular opponent in that republican stronghold. He is not a politician but a business man of experience. An oil producer himself, the people of the oil regions have in his nomination a still further guarantee of the good faith of the democratic party in regard to their interests in the legislature. Senator Stone, his opponent, was nominated by the Cameronians in the hope that he would be able to arrest the tide of indignation which has arisen in the oil regions on account of the hostility of the Republicans in the legislature to their interests. But while Stone could not bring a republican senator beyond the limits of the oil regions to the support of the free pipe bill nearly all the democratic senators stood with Fertig for the measure. The nomination of Fertig completely effaces all the advantage which the Cameronians hoped to draw from the candidacy of Stone.

For secretary of internal affairs the candidate of the convention is J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon county, who has been practically at the head of that department ever since its organization by General M'Candless. His punctuality, correctness, methodical habits of business, and affability combine to make him a model official. His popularity, too, has been fully tested. He was elected a member of the legislature from the county of Huntingdon when the county gave a republican majority of a thousand and when all his associates on the ticket were defeated.

The candidates of the democratic convention thus enter the field with the prestige of victory. Dill, Ross, Fertig and Africa have never been beaten before the people. Three of them have been successful in strong republican districts. The convention has done nobly. It has placed before the people of Pennsylvania the strongest and best ticket alike in its *personnel* and its geographical position that has been nominated in a generation. Dill, Ross, Fertig and Africa form a quadrilateral which will defy all the efforts of the Cameron combination to break it.—*Patriot.*

An Irishman hearing of the death of a friend, wishing to attend the wake, but not knowing exactly where he had resided last, went to the house which he thought was the right one, and inquired: 'Is this where the man lives that's dead?'

An Important Opinion.

THE SUPREME COURT ON THE DAMAGE CLAUSE OF THE ACT OF 1875.

Among the opinions filed in the supreme court recently is the following:

Crouse et al. vs. The Commonwealth. Error to the common pleas of Bedford county Opinion of the court by Trunkey, J.:

Ellen J. Null obtained judgment against Lewis A. Crouse, a licensed inn keeper, for causing the death of her husband by furnishing him intoxicating drinks in violation of the Act of May 8, 1854. The third section of that act, in connection with the acts of April 15, 1851, and April 26, 1855, enables any person aggrieved to recover full damages from one who, in violation of an existing law, furnishes liquor to an intoxicated person, or a person of known intemperate habits, thereby causing his death. Fink vs. Garman, 4 Wr. 95. This action was brought for the recovery of said judgment upon Crouse's bond, which was given in pursuance of the act of April 12, 1875. P. L. 40, upon the granting of his license. The defense set up in the affidavit is that the judgment recovered against Crouse was not for any damages for which he became liable for violation of said act of 1875, nor in any action instituted under its provisions.

By said act, no license to sell intoxicating drinks shall be granted to any person until he shall have given bond with surities, in the sum of $2,000, "conditioned to pay all damages which may be recovered in any action which may be instituted against him under the provisions of this act, and all costs fines, and penalties, which may be imposed upon him in any indictment for violating this act, or any other law of this commonwealth relating to selling or furnishing intoxicating drinks." The grammatical and natural sense of the prescribed words is, that the bond is security for such damages only as arise from violations of that act. So obvious is that that no attempt has been made to give them a broader sense, without "stripping the condition" by shifting the words "and all costs, fines and penalties, which may be imposed upon him in any indictment for violating this act." The correct rule is to construe statutes in their grammatical and natural sense, unless the content show clearly thata different sense was intended. Pot., Dwr., Stat., 196. All prior statutes not inconsistent with, or supplied by the act of 1875 regulating and restraining sales of intoxicating liquors continue in force, and the whole are to be construed as one. Ibid., 189. For some purposes, if need be, it is competent to call in aid a repealed a statute to assist in the construction of the one supplying it. Ibid 191.

Section 10 of the act of March 31, 1856, prescribed the bond given prior to 1875. It was in the penal sum of $1,000 for all above the seventh class, and in $500 for all in and below the seventh, conditioned "for the faithful observance of all the laws of this commonwealth, relating to the business of the principal obligor." Clearly that bond was not forfeited for violation of any law not relating to the business of licensed venders of liquor. The act or 1875 declares much severer fines and penalties than prior acts for various offences. For selling intoxicating drinks on any election day, or on Sunday, or at any time to minors, or to a person visibly affected by intoxicating drinks, the fines are largely increased.

The act also provides that any husband, wife, parent, child or guardian of any person having the habit of drinking to excess, may give written notice not to sell or deliver intoxicating liquor to the person having such habit, and if the person so notified shall within twelve months thereafter, sell or deliver such liquor to the person having such habit, the one who gave the notice may recover of the one notified damages not less than $50 nor more than $500. In case of death of either, the action and right of action shall survive to or against his executor or administrator, without limit as to damages. Larger fines declared and damages allowed by the act of 1875, called for an increased penal sum in the bond; and the provision for damages explains the verbal change in its condition. Apt words are used to include the very things which the principal obligor may become liable for violation of laws relating to his business. The content, instead of showing a different meaning than was intended, demands adherence to the usual sense of the words directed for the bond.

Wilfully furnishing intoxicating drinks by sale, gift or otherwise, for use as a beverage, to any person of known intemperate habits, to any person when drunk or intoxicated, to a minor, or to an insane person, is made a misdemeanor by the act of May 8, 1854. In the numerous changes of the license laws, that act has remained undisturbed. It applies to all persons in whatever business or occupation. Whether the person violating it was licensed or not, is not an element of the offense, nor of an aggrieved person's right to recover damages. A judgment for an injury occasioned by its violation is on an equal footing with judgments for injuries by whatever negligence or default. Surviving relations have like security, and no better, for damages recovered as if the deceased had died of a beating or of injuries caused by other negligence of the same offender. The act of 1854 cannot be considered as a part of the license system. No just interpretation of the act of 1856 would make the bond therein required a security for damages arising from violations of the act of 1854, and it is said it never was so understood. To hold such damages within the act of 1875 requires too much implication and too great departure from the obvious meaning of the bond, which is in a sum scarcely sufficient as a security for the damages, costs and penalties specified in its condition. Judgment reversed.

The law of checks was plainly defined by Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia, in a charge to a jury. He held that before the endorser of a check could be held for it, it must be shown that the receiver had presented it to the bank on the day of its reception, or before the close of banking hours on the following day, when, if dishonored, notice must be given thereof to the endorser, which makes him liable for the same. But if the holder of a check thus given neglects to present it for payment until after the second day of its acceptance, and it is then dishonored, the endorser is not liable for it, and the loss, if any, falls on the holder.

The next Grand Conclave of Knights Templar will be held in Chicago the third Tuesday in August next.

Great Snowstorm.

THE LARGEST WHICH HAVE OCCURRED IN ENGLAND FOR THE PAST 200 YEARS.

In 1674, says a writer in an English magazine, snow fell in England for 11 days. But this was far surpassed by the winter of 1683-4, which appears to have been the severest ever recorded in this country. This was one of the occasions when the Thames was frozen over, and a fair held thereon. the river was frozen from December to February. Trees were split in the forest by the violence of the cold, nearly all the birds perished, and the heavy snows made the roads in some parts of the country absolutely impassable.

The winter of 1708-9 was notable for its three months' continuous frost and snow. Ten years later a snow storm on the borderlands of Sweden and Norway caused a terrible disaster. The Swedish army was marching on Drontheim. They were overtaken on the mountains by a snow storm, so severe that seven thousand of them perished and the expedition had to be abandoned.

The Norwegians have the credit of the introduction of soldiers trained to manœuver on the snow, and shod with a kind of snow skates, but under such circumstances as

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, June 21, 1878.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

From the earliest movement in Congress for the appointment of a committee to investigate the electoral frauds in some of the Southern states, the Republican organs began to cry aloud. The movement was denounced as revolutionary, and intended as an entering wedge to lead to an investigation of the title of Hayes to the Presidency. We were informed that the country wanted rest; that business would be prostrated, and the nation would be overwhelmed with untold evils. Of course the organs knew better than this. They knew that there was no intention to disturb Hayes in his occupancy of the White House. He was put there by a legally constituted tribunal, and however erroneous the decision of that body may have been, he is there by virtue of the laws of the land. Wherefore then, this great outcry against an investigation? It was, first, to prevent the exposure of the fraud perpetrated by the Republican party, by which they succeeded in making Hayes President; and secondly; to show that the Democratic party was a revolutionary organization seeking to plunge the country into another civil war, which charge they have been using as a campaign argument to divert from themselves the defeat which they see staring them in the face. The action of the House of Representatives on Friday last has taken from their hands this weapon on which they have counted so much, and they must look elsewhere for campaign thunder. The resolution of the House adopted by the decisive vote of 234 to 14, was as follows:

Whereas, At the joint meeting of the two houses of the Forty-fourth Congress convened, pursuant to law and the Constitution, for the purpose of ascertaining and counting the votes for President and Vice President for the term commencing March 4, 1877, on counting the votes Rutherford B. Hayes was declared elected President and William A. Wheeler was declared elected Vice President for such term; therefore,

Resolved, That no subsequent Congress and neither house has jurisdiction to revise the action at such joint meeting, and any attempt by either house to annul or disregard such action or the title to office arising therefrom would be revolutionary and is disapproved by this House.

This puts an end to the controversy on this point. The people mean to enforce law and peace, and while they denounce revolutionary measures, they will make exhaustive efforts to expose fraud, and to punish the perpetrators thereof.

A FOOLISH SPEECH.

Generals are very convenient articles to have about in time of war. When the nation is attacked by foes it is their function to repel the enemy with the aid of the army, and to see that the laws of the country are enforced when the civil authority fails. Ours is a civil government, and in time of peace its machinery is ample to carry on its affairs without the advice or interference of the general of the army. The speech of General Sherman before the graduating class at West Point was a piece of inexcusable nonsense. He launched out in silly bombast about what the army would do, did anybody attempt to interfere with President Hayes. This was uncalled for because nobody but perhaps Ben. Butler has shown any disposition to question the title of Hayes to the Presidency; and secondly because if the matter were being questioned it is a matter for the civil authorities to deal with, and not for army officers to settle. If the proper civil power should see fit to question Hayes' title, or to impeach any officer of the goverament for misdemeanor in office, it is not likely that the permission of General Sherman would be asked before any steps would be taken. The country has no need of the advice or services of the military until it finds the laws obstructed and calls on the army to enforce them. The soldiers are entirely subordinate to the civil power and should therefore keep their own counsel until called on to perform their duty. Sherman's speech was all the more out of place, because it is his brother John Sherman, whom the Investigating Committee are after, and if anybod's title is to be questioned it will be that of the Secretary of the Treasury. If the general of the army has nothing to do but to go about trumpeting what the army will do if his brother should be convicted of assisting in the fraudulent returns of the electoral vote, he had better resign. At all events he is a better soldier than speech maker, and the sooner he comes to that conclusion, the better can he sustain his reputation for a man of some common sense. In speaking of his remarks the Philadelphia *Times* says:

It is just such folly as that of General Sherman's speech at West Point, together with the willing service the army has rendered to the most degraded rule in the South, that has taught the country to look upon the proposed reduction of the army with satisfaction; and, until military officers learn that the rights and wrongs of the humblest citizen of the Union are paramount to the authority of the highest titled soldier, there will be popular distrust of the military power. If General Sherman had desired to point the remedy for the unrest that has been created by foolish speeches in Congress, at West Point and other places, he might with eminent propriety have told the cadets that in the purity of the civil service of the country is its safety; and that while men like John Sherman hold Cabinet portfolios as the reward for defrauding a sovereign State out of its honest electoral vote, there can be no peace or safety for the Republic. Bad as our civil government may be, it is not yet so bad that military leaders are wanted on the forum to tell the people how the sword will confront their authority, if they shall see fit to call their rulers to account in the administration of their own laws.

In a case before the Circuit Court of Talbot county, Md., last week, the court decided that an insolvent husband having a policy of insurance on his life might assign the same to his wife, and if she should survive him she should be entitled to the sum insured, free, clear, and discharged of her husband's creditors, though he had continued insolvent and paid the premiums up to the time of his death. An appeal has been taken from the decision.

Gov. Hartranft has appointed Christian K. Ross, father of Charlie Ross, to be master warden of the port of Philadelphia.

Butler Heard From.

General Butler as an individual member of the judiciary committee on Tuesday submitted to the house of representatives his reasons for dissenting from the resolution and report of the majority in regard to the inviolability of Mr. Hayes' title. He argues at great length that the supreme court has power to take cognizance of the alleged frauds. He criticises the proposition to refer the matter to the supreme court, but says the true starting point is in the sixth section of the electoral commission, act of January, 1877, which speaks of procuring in the judicial courts of the United States without restricting possible inquiry to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which would have jurisdiction to hear and try on information in the nature of a quo warranto filed by the attorney general at the instigation of any citizen contesting the title of any officeholder in the District. May not such powers be conferred on any citizen or court of the United States. As to the person of Mr. Hayes General Butler says: Whence comes this novel doctrine that he is above the law of the land. God forbid that a President of the United States should ever commit a common crime; but if he were to do so is he not amenable to the law therefor? If he usurps the possession of the property of another may he not be sued in the courts? and yet according to the theory of the committee he may commit the greatest possible act of illegality, usurpation of his office without amenableness to the judiciary or any other power. I do most earnestly protest against all such aggerations of the office of the President. No man in the United States, be high or low, is above the law and I deplore the actual condition of the presidency, to maintain which unchallenged wise and good men are driven to such desperate resorts of argument.

General Butler sums up the situation about as follows: It is claimed by a majority of the committee that if by force or fraud, by forgery and perjury, by corruption and bribery, a man may buy or defraud a congress in counting forged electoral certificates of fraudulent votes and be allowed to usurp thereby the office of President of the United States there is no remedy against his exercise of the high duties of that office and wielding all its great powers for four years within the powers of the constitution. I will not admit that our fathers made any such constitution or frame of government for the welfare of the people. I cannot admit that there is no remedy for so great a wrong known to a republican form of government guarded by constitutional checks and balances and legal and judicial remedies. If so then our republican form of government is a failure and will go out in night and darkness to the extinction of popular rights and be succeeded by a government in which the army shall put up at auction for the highest bidder the right to exercise supreme executive power, as was done in the Roman empire. Then indeed is no remedy left us but revolution instead of the peaceable one through the action of the judicial courts.

The Naval Debauchery.

The report of the House committee on naval affairs, embodying the results of patient and searching inquiry extending over years, simply puts into clear and definite shape the shameful record which, in a general way, has been long notorious. The extravagance and corruption of the Navy Department under Secretary Robeson has not been a matter of conjecture merely. It is true that the whole extent of the rottenness has never before been laid bare, but wherever there has been the least effort to look beneath the surface nothing but corruption was revealed. At Mare Island, at Philadelphia, at Portsmouth or at Boston, wherever inquiry was made, there was the same evidence of systematic plundering, so that the report of Mr. Witthorne's committee can cause no astonishment except in the very great magnitude of the jobbery which it lays bare. It is a notorious fact that the navy of the United States, which at the close of the war, was among the largest and strongest in the world, has gradually deteriorated, until to-day we have scarcely a respectable squadron on the sea; and yet, during this time, there has been expended upon this navy the enormous sum of four hundred millions of dollars, nearly half of which was expended under the administration of Robeson alone. This single fact is evidence of the most gross mismanagement, to use the mildest term. It was simply impossible to spend all of this money honestly, and there was no conceivable way in which it could have been got rid of except by a monstrous scheme of plunder. What this scheme was, how it was carried on and who were engaged in it, it became the duty of the committee on naval affairs to find out. While Robeson remained at the head of the department every kind of obstacle was thrown in the way of investigation, and it was impossible to reach the truth. But with a new administration came an entire change; the records of the department were thrown open to Congress, as they always ought to be; officers dared to tell what they knew without the certainty of being ordered to foreign ports, and little by little the record of eight years of robbery was laid bare. It is altogether the most astounding story of official debauchery that has been given to the world since the downfall of the Tammany ring. The *Times* long since exposed the rascality practiced in the removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, but that was only a small example of the system that was carried on in every navy yard in the country. Contracts were given out in utter violation of law; machinery and stores of every description were sold at merely nominal prices and bought back again at the highest rates; property to the amount of millions was actually given away, and millions more were spent for property which had no value; officials whose duty it was to guard the public interests were corrupted or intimidated till they forgot their duty, or, if they were incorruptible, were "got out" of the way, until the only rule of the department appeared to be that every man should steal what he could lay his hands on. Not in France under the late Empire, not even in Turkey under the feeble rule of the Sultans, did official profligacy ever touch the depth it reached in the administration of the Navy Department under Grant and Robeson. Belknap's offense was a trifling thing compared with the flagrant crime which Robeson fostered, yet Belknap was driven from office and from public life in disgrace while Robeson was allowed to retire unchallenged, after having plundered the treasury, stripped the dock-yards, destroyed the ships and debauched the officers, and made the once proud navy of the United States a shame and a reproach.—*Phila. Times.*

Prof. J. P. Wickersham, superintendent of public instruction, who leaves for a tour in Europe shortly, has been appointed by the government a commissioner on the part of the state to inquire and examine into the industrial schools and systems of general and technical education in various countries of Europe.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1878.

For the last week the interest in the proceedings of Mr. Potter's Committee has flagged very much. The witnesses had no important disclosures to make and the irregularities they swore to, while enough to create a sensation if perpetrated in other States, were not considered worthy of special attention as portions of Louisiana and Florida history. With the testimony of Mrs. Jenks, who expects daily to be put on the stand, there will be a revival of interest.

To prevent the necessity of holding a session on Sunday, Congress put off the day of final adjournment from Monday, to-day, until to-morrow.

It has been the custom as long as I can remember to hold a session on the Sunday preceding final adjournment. The christian people of the country will thank Hon. J. Randolph Tucker, of Virginia, for calling attention to the subject in so forcible a manner as to prevent the desecration of one Sabbath at least. The haste to adjourn has had some of its usual bad effects, though we cannot until after adjournment know the full extent of the mischief.

Members of the House are naturally more anxious than Senators to get back to their Districts to take part in the Fall campaign, and they have yielded to the upper body in many important matters. They have given up the attempt to consolidate Bureaus in the Treasury, and reduce expense there, have consented to an increase of the Army to 25,000 men, have not insisted on the removal of the Indian Bureau to the War Department; and in various other matters have done things which they ought not to have done, and left undone things which they ought to have done. The saving over last year, though, will be considerable, and over previous years very great.

The most magnificent fraud of the session is the River and Harbor bill, which provides for the disbursement of about $8,400,000.

One of the most important votes ever taken in the House was that by which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the two Houses of the 44th Congress, having counted the votes cast for President and Vice President of the United States, and having declared Rutherford B. Hayes to be elected President and William A. Wheeler to be elected Vice President, there is no power in any subsequent Congress to reverse that declaration, nor can any such power be exercised by the Courts of the United States, or any other tribunal that Congress can create under the Constitution.

The vote was 234 to 14.

This may be taken as settling forever the question of the power of one Congress to undo the work of another in connection with the declaration of the result of a Presidential election. A man once inaugurated as President remains in office until convicted upon impeachment, or until death or some physical or mental disqualification occurs. Now let the Republicans come forward and tell Mr. Potter's Committee all they know about the rascality in Louisiana and Florida. They have the offices for the next two years, in any event, and can afford to tell the truth.

SEMINOLE.

Hoyt's Republicanism.

We have heard a few Democrats in this city express their determination to vote for Hoyt simply because he resides here.

They say they would not vote for him if he lived anywhere else. What a foolish idea this is; to vote for a man simply on account of a personal pride in the citizenship of the candidate. This would be a bad country indeed if all voters were actuated by the same impulse. It is principles, and not merit, that should guide us in our political actions. As a Democrat no man is justified in casting his vote for a Republican on State or National issues. Personal prejudice should not be allowed to blind our eyes to the evils of radicalism, even though a brother of our own flesh and blood invited our support, instead, simply, a fellow citizen.

We have no patience whatever with such a Democrat. We dislike to see a man of our faith coining excuses to support the enemies of that faith. In Hoyt the Democrats of this county know they have an inveterate foe. He has never been anything else but a dyed-in-the-wool Republican, and when the great men of that party left it, disgusted with the machinery that had been introduced by men like Cameron, Hoyt still clung to the soiled garments of the corrupt organization, hoping some day to be rewarded for his faithfulness.

The Camerons at last have given him a nomination, but cannot assure his election, and Hoyt, of course, must make many friends between this time and election day.

We do not expect those of his own party will desert him in his hour of need, but we do expect that every honest Democrat will work with might and main against him. Those who refuse to do this are not entitled to be called Democrats. The personality of Col. Hoyt should sink into utter insignificance when compared with the principles he represents, and Democrats, before they espouse the cause of such a man, ought seriously to reflect whether they can conscientiously support one who is sworn to defend the monstrous iniquities against which the world stands aghast to-day, and which are loading us with shame and disgrace and unsettling the very foundations of our government.

Hoyt is a clean cut politician, and as such he has always fought his enemies with vindictive bitterness. He never in all his life voted for a man because he was a fellow citizen. He has on the contrary, battled against his warm personal friends in this city who have in the past aspired to high political honors, and fought them only because they were Democrats. Under the circumstances Hoyt has no right to expect favor from the opposition, and his friends, those of his political faith, must not expect to meet with cordial reception when they expect to make converts of Democrats in this city.

Around the personal purity of Andrew H. Dill clusters the fair lustre of Democratic principle. It is an alliance of virtue and integrity, and gazing into the face of our young standard bearer, Democrats have reason to rejoice that one so able and so honored is chosen to be the opponent of a man who represents an oligarchy that will ruin if it be allowed to rule.—*Wilkesbarre Leader.*

The New Usury Law.

In answer to many inquiries from different sections of the commonwealth, the state officials desire it made public that the late legislature passed a law providing that the lawful rate of interest for the loan or use of money in all cases where no express contract is made for a less rate, shall be six (6) per centum per annum, and repealing the first and second sections of the act passed March 2, 1873, entitled 'an act to reduce the interest of money from eight to six per centum per annum.' The customary provision that the act shall not be construed to effect or impair in any manner contracts made prior to its passage is appended to its bill.

Hendrick B. Wright was nominated for Congress by the Greenback-Labor Convention at Pittston last Tuesday.

An Important New Law.

The attention of all persons interested is called to the following important act for "the prevention of trespassing upon railway trains, and consequent injuries to minors and other persons" passed at the late session of the Pennsylvania Legislature:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That any person found entering, or being in or upon, any railroad engine or car, whether the same be passenger, freight, coal, or other car, on any railroad in any city or county of this Commonwealth, contrary to the rules of the person, or persons or corporations, owning or operating the same, and with the intention of being in or upon, riding or traveling upon, such engine or car without paying fare, or of committing larceny, violence or destruction thereon, or of threatening, intimidating, or assaulting travelers or others upon such engine or cars, shall, upon conviction, forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than five dollars, nor more than fifteen dollars, which penalty shall be paid to the treasurer of the school district in which said offence was committed, for use of said district, and such person so convicted shall be committed to the county jail of such county for a period not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 2. Any constable or police officer having knowledge, or being notified, of any violation of this act, shall forthwith arrest such offender and take him before any magistrate, alderman, or justice of the peace, or any such magistrate, alderman or justice of the peace shall issue a warrant of capias for the arrest of any such offender, upon information duly made on oath or affirmation, and said magistrate, alderman, or justice, upon the person charged being produced before him, shall forthwith proceed to hear and determine the matter in issue, and if he shall convict the person so charged with the violation of the provisions of this act, he shall proceed to pronounce the forfeiture of the penalty which he shall adjudge against the person so convicted, and shall commit the person so convicted to the county jail of proper county for the period aforesaid; and if the person so convicted refuse or neglect to pay such penalty and costs immediately, then the said magistrate, alderman, or justice shall commit the person so convicted to the jail of the county wherein the offence was committed for a further period not exceeding ten days.

SEC. 3. That all provisions of any act or acts of assembly inconsistent with, or supplied by, the provisions of this act be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

Jack Kehoe.

HIS HYPOCRITICAL AND LYING STATEMENTS.

The *Miner's Journal* says: 'Subsequent to the execution of Donnelly on Tuesday, a reporter of the Harrisburg *Patriot* held a short conversation with Kehoe. That worthy, probably with tears in his eyes asserted in feeling tones that he had lived in this county for twenty-eight years and never committed a crime. If there be any person in Schuylkill county who believes the statement we would consider it a favor to publish his name. To keepers and every one else whom he gets a chance to say a word Kehoe talks of his innocence. He probably thinks that persistence is sure to have an effect in time, but when a criminal like Kehoe assures a listener that he has not committed a crime during the past twenty-eight years, he must be considered the prince of liars, and in addition something of a fool. If Kehoe had got his deserts he would long since have been sleeping the sleep that knows no waking, but when he speaks so affectionately of the "the old man at Harrisburg" he understood what he was talking about—at least appearances indicate as much—and felt confident of cheating justice for a greater length of time than the general public imagined possible. Many persons speak in unmeasured terms of the action of the executive in ordering the execution of Donnelly while a worse man remained unhung. The chances are that had it not been for Kehoe Sanger would never have been killed, as before the murder was committed, Kehoe's consent was obtained. Donnelly's friends, therefore, thank the ex-county delegate, who has so long cheated the gallows, for the wretched ending of a life scarcely began. Kehoe is a good man in a cell, where he feels at least safe from the effect his various statements might have on the persons whose character he asperses. When safe from the consequences of his words he can curse the witnesses who helped to convict him, with a voice as loud and big as if owned by an honest man, but in reality the fellow is an arrant coward. He can whine as much as he pleases about his innocence of the murder of Langdon. He cannot convince those who followed the testimony given at his trial, and whose minds are unbiased that he is not guilty of the killing of Langdon, and that he does not deserve a short shrift at the end of the rope. The question now is, when does Governor Hartranft intend to appoint another day for the hanging of Kehoe.—*Exchange.*

Such of the Greenback Labor people as oppose the election of both Dill and Hoyt for Governor on the alleged ground that they are both friendly to corporations should look at home. Their candidate, Mr. Mason, according to the record of his county, is in the service, professionally and otherwise, of the following named corporations: Pennsylvania Company; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad; Erie and Pittsburg Railroad; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; New Castle and Franklin Railroad; Mercer Mining and Manufacturing Company; Mercer Iron and Coal Company; Jamestown and Franklin Railroad; Shenango and Allegheny Railroad; Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroad. One of these companies being a chief stockholder in the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Mason may be said to be allied with the latter also. The Nationals have not been fortunate in the selection of a Gubernatorial candidate, so far as the corporation argument is concerned.—*Phila. Record.*

A bill introduced by Senator Hawley, repealing all laws of this State granting special privileges to banking institutions in the loan of money, passed both Houses of the Legislature and has been approved by the Governor, hence is now the law of the State. There are over forty-eight banks and banking institutions in the State that had by special act of Assembly, the power to charge and collect any rate of interest they could make the borrower agree to, but this law prohibits them from charging over six per cent., the lawful interest of the State, and also under the operations of a former law they will forfeit their charter if they attempt to charge more.

This will wipe out the power of State banks to pay nine and ten per cent. upon deposits, in order to control local capital, and then compel the borrower to pay a ruinous rate of interest. This is pronounced one of the best laws that was passed during the last session.—*Montrose Democrat.*

And a Democratic Governor Too.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 18.—The latest election returns settle beyond a doubt the election of Thayer for governor. His majority will range from forty to seventy. The legislature on joint ballot will have a democratic majority of twelve.

The Hostile Indians.

San Francisco, Cal., June 18.—A Silver City dispatch states that Chief Winnemucca has returned to Bernard and Whipple's camp on the Owighee river. He says the hostiles are killing hundreds of cattle and leaving their carcasses to rot. The hostiles have left Stein's mountain and are moving toward the Harney valley, thence to the Matthews agency and Snake river, and will probably keep on until they effect a junction with the Columbia river Indians, which addition to their forces will, they calculate, enable them to sweep the country. They are determined to retain the Piutes as prisoners until they can get a sufficient number of arms from the white men they kill to arm them. Eagan is rebellious, and horses and arms have been taken from him and his Indians. Camp Harney will probably be captured by the Indians to-morrow, and if so there will be a terrible slaughter of whites congregated there for protection. Nothing has been heard from Howard since yesterday. If he does not effect a junction with Stewards' forces the party accompanying him from Camp Lyon could easily be captured by the Indians. The general situation is quite critical, and the massacre that will be perpetrated bids fair to exceed in numbers those of the Nez Perces war.

A special dispatch from Portland, Oregon, says a dispatch received at the military headquarters states that about five hundred hostile Indians have started toward Camp Harney, in this State, and that they are receiving accessions as they march. General Howard has given instructions to send General Miles' command, now *en route* to Harney, with all possible haste.

Sarah Winnemucca who recently escaped from the hostiles at Stein's mountain, reports that one of the Indian scouts claims to have killed Buffalo Horn, the Bannock chief. Sarah says their leader was killed in a skirmish with citizens, in which the scout was engaged.

An Austin, Nevada, dispatch says: A rumor is current that the Shoshones have left Smoky Valley in a body and gone north heading for Beowawee, on the Central Pacific Railroad. It is supposed they are on the way to join the hostile Bannocks. These Indians have always been well treated, and cannot have any grievance against the white people. In their route north they must cross the line of the Central Pacific Railroad some where between Battle Mountain and the Palisade. A large number of Shoshones from Belmont and Eureka Valley Indians were here, ostensibly in attendance on a fandango. They endeavored to purchase powder and lead in large quantities, but were refused by the storekeepers, who, in some instances, were warned by officers against selling ammunition to Indians. Nearly all these Indians have now left here, going in various directions. The Piutes are quiet, but very inquisitive regarding the war, which they profess to deplore.

A Tramp Outrage.

OLD MEN ATTACKED AND ROBBED NEAR HUNTINGDON—ONE SUPPOSED TO BE FATALLY INJURED.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., June 19—6 miles from Huntingdon live John, Isaac and Peter Hawn, old bachelors from sixty to sixty-five years of age, and reputed very wealthy. About two o'clock to-day two tramps entered the house and kicked and beat John and Isaac until they were unconscious, knocked the housekeeper, Elizabeth Bush, down and one held her while the other ransacked the house. They carried away with them $4,000 in bonds, some valuables and $84. As soon as they left the house the housekeeper gave the alarm to some fishermen near by, who immediately went in pursuit. They soon came up to the tramps, who turned and fired four shots at their pursuers, a young man named Bush getting a bullet through his clothing, when they gave up the chase. The whole neighborhood was aroused, and they are now scouring the woods for the fugitives. It is feared Isaac Hawn is fatally injured.

Grant's habit of riding as a dead head has made a case for the Queen's Bench in London. The rate payers of the town of Sunderland object to footing the expenses of his visit to them. He visited them upon the invitation of the corporation in a special train that was sent for him, and was entertained by the Mayor at the Mayor's personal expense, but the other expenses incurred amounted to £388, of which about £100 was for fire works, £77s for the hire of the hall, £13 for the special train, etc. The town clerk made an affidavit to show that a sum of not above £42 was incurred on account of the Generals visit—that is, the special train, the barriers, and the ringing of bells, etc., and that the expenses were incurred for the benefit of the inhabitants, especially as the town and port of Sunderland had a great trade with America, and it was therefore for their advantage to cultivate relations of amity with the United States. It appeared that some members of the council objected to the defraying of these expenses out of the borough fund, and that the town clerk was appealed to, and the case was submitted to the Queen's Bench. Lord Chief Justice Cockburn held that the payment must be quashed as illegal; that the municipal corporations act only authorizes taxation of the inhabitants only applies to a surplus independently of the rates. The court said that if it had been necessary to determine the case on the question whether these expenses were for the "benefit of the inhabitants," they would have had no hesitation in deciding that they were not so, especially as to the expenses incurred for fireworks.

Malarial Fever.

Malarial Fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervous and neuralgiac ailments yield readily to this great disease conquerer, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigor to the aged and infirm always. See advertisement in another column.

We have received the reprint of the June number of BLACKWOOD from the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, N. Y.

Of the serials, Laurence Lockhart's story, "Mine is thine," which has been running through the magazine for the past year is concluded; and "John Caldigate, Part III.," introduces us to gold-mining adventures in New South Wales.

The article "New Books" takes up some half-dozen recently-published works—biographies, travels, poems, and Anglo-Indian life—and aided by liberal extracts, gives quite an interesting account of them.

For poetry we have "The Epic of the Lion," a translation from Victor Hugo; and two short poems "Companions of the Road" and "Tantalus," by W. W. Story.

The article entitled "Foreign Opinion on England in the East" contains some striking extracts from a forthcoming work—Mr. Nassau Senior's conversations during the years 1857 to 1858, with eminent Continental statesmen on the subject of Russian objects and English interests. With the aid of this paper, and articles in former numbers, and two other articles, 'Have ministers been Consistent' and "Political Suspense," in the present number, readers will be well prepared to understand the points in dispute in connection with the Treaty of San Stefano.

The periodicals reprinted by the "Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: "The London Quarterly," "Edinburgh," "Westminster," and "British Quarterly Reviews," and "Blackwood's Magazine." Price $4 a year for any one, or only $10 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the publishers.

The July number of the "Eclectic Magazine," beginning a new volume offers a favorable opportunity for commencing subscriptions, and its contents are certainly of a kind to attract all classes of readers. It is embellished with a fine steel engraved figure piece entitled "The Roman Children," affording a pleasing variation from the portraits of which one is usually found in each number. The leading paper is a trenchant reply by Dr. Elam to Tyndall's famous Birmingham lecture on "Man and Science;" and this is followed by a timely discussion of "The Eastern Crisis," by Goldwin Smith. The third paper is a very charming description of "Vienna and Viennese Life;" following which are the second part of "The Earth's Place in Nature," by J. Norman Lockyer, F. R. S., "The Maenad's Grave," "Edmund Burke," a wonderful picture of "The State of Paris Before the Revolution," by Taine, and a curious account of "The Gardener Bird." There are some delightful "Memorials of a Man of Letters," by John Morley! and "The Greatness of the Romans," by Goldwin Smith, is one of the best magazine articles of recent times. Besides several shorter papers and poems, there are four chapters of Black's "Macleod of Dare," and well-filled editorial departments; and the number altogether is one of great variety and interest. Single copies 45 cents; one copy one year, $5. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond street New York.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Sheaver, 140, Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. june 21-4w

Employment for Ladies and Gentlemen at Home.

Our attention has been called to some new and labor-saving cooking utensils—recently invented. One of which, the Universal Weight and Measuring Utensil, for weighing sugar, flour, butter, and measuring molasses, milk and all kinds of liquids used in cooking, entirely superceding expensive scales. The Patent Centennial Cake Pan, the best and most convenient Cake Pan ever made, and which every housekeeper will have when they see its advantages over all others. Also, the Kitchen Gem, a plated wire boiler to hang inside of an ordinary pot, for boiling all kinds of vegetables, eggs, etc., which when done, can be removed at once perfectly dry without lifting the heavy sooty pot off the stove. These goods are sold exclusively through agents to families, and offer a splendid opportunity to some reliable lady or gentleman canvasser of this county to secure the agency for a very profitable business. For terms, territory, etc., write to L. E. Brown & Co., No. 242, Elm street, Cincinnati, O.

June 14-w3

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 13th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,
of Orangeville.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DAVID S. BROWN,
Main township.

B. FRANK ZARR,
of Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Catawissa.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.

DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg.

JESSE COLEMAN
of Bloomsburg.

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Orangeville.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg.

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
of Bloomsburg.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

DAVID YOST,
Fishingcreek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MENSINGER,
Main Township.

JOSEPH HARTZEL,
of Main township.

MOSES SCHLICHER,
Beaver Township.

PETER HIPPENSTEEL,
Mt. Pleasant township.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

S. W. McHENRY,
of Jackson.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

THOMAS GERAGHTY,
of Centralia.

JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH,
of Centre township.

STEPHEN POHE
Centre township.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly and cheaply executed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Spring 1878.

OAK HALL

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOTHING HOUSE,
1878.—18th year.

With much greater variety
Than ever
With ampler facilities
Than ever
With far more customers
Than ever
We are better prepared
Than ever
At considerably lower prices
Than ever

To Supply The Men and Boys of America
With Superb Clothing
From the Largest
Clothing House
in America:

Only One Price. The Lowest. Terms Cash.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Returned.

Samples and prices mailed anywhere.
Orders by mail promptly executed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 24, 78-3m

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THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOTHING HOUSE,
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Orders by mail promptly executed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 24, 78-3m

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

The great success and delight of the people. In fact, nothing of the kind has been offered to the American people which has so quickly found its way into their good favor and hearty approval as E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It does all it proposes, and thus gives universal satisfaction. It is guaranteed to cure the worst case of dyspepsia or indigestion, kidney or liver disease, weakness, nervousness, constipation, acidity of the stomach, &c. Get the genuine. Only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 230 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Ask for Kunkel's and take no other. Sold by all druggists.

DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA. DYSPEPSIA.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, is a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only in $1 bottles. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. A trial will convince you of its value.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove all kinds of worms. Scaf, pin and stomach worms readily removed by Kunkel's worm syrup. Dr. Kunkel is the only successful physician in this country that can remove tape worm in from two to four hours. He has no fee till head and all passes alive and in this space of time. Common sense teaches if tape worm can be removed, all other worms can readily be destroyed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's worm syrup. Price $1.00 per bottle. It never fails; or send to the doctor for circular, No. 229 North Ninth st., Philadelphia. Advice free.

June

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT.

George Steadman and Samuel Hess Secretaries, Supervisors in account with Sugarloaf township, for year ending April 8, A. D. 1878.

	Dr.	Cr.
Amount of duplicates for 1877,	732 30	
To cash collected,	13 56	
By orders and receipts		64 69
" Exonerations		3 52
" Time as Supervisor, S. Hess		70 50
" G. Steadman, time settled		7 00
" In account by offset		6 00
" Work done on road		634 56
" Attending settlement		1 50
To order given for balance	28 91	
	774 77	774 77

The following is the indebtedness of said township.

To orders unpaid for year of 1875	201 55
" orders unpaid for year of 1876	281 47
" orders unpaid for year of 1877	535 74
" June 2, 1878	$1018 76

The above is a correct statement as the account stands on the town book.

By order of auditors.

HENRY C. HESS,
AARON FRITZ,
ELIJAH PETERMAN.

Attest: ANDREW LAUBACH, Clerk.
June 14 tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TEACHERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Directors of the Bloomsburg School District, will meet on the EVENING of JULY 15, 1878, for the purpose of employing teachers. All persons desiring situations as teachers in the District will please hand to the Secretary a written application before that time.

J. C. BROWN,
President.

R. H. RINGLER,
Secretary.
June 21, 1878.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF SCOTT SCHOOL DISTRICT, for year ending June 3, 1878.

H. C. KELCHNER Treasurer.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from last year	$ 505 23
From State appropriation	358 80
Amount of duplicate	1,271 27
	$2,135 30

EXPENDITURES.

For teachers' wages	$1,325 00
" fuel	94 72
" repairing houses	69 22
" books	9 93
" journals	7 00
" printing for 1877	6 00
" sundry bills	11 83
" duplicate	5 35
" secretary's salary	35 00
" exonerations	86 12
" collectors commission	59 56
" collecting State bond	90
" Treasurer's commission at 2 per cent.	31 47
" printing and auditing this account	9 00
Balance in hands of treasurer,	$1,760 69 384 61
	$2,135 30

Approved June 10, 1878.

E. D. HAGENBUCH,
SAMUEL A. WOBMAN,
C. C. TRENCH,

June 14, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,.....	6.76 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	8.28 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.45 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

We offer a special discount of 10 per cent to old and new subscribers who pay in advance. $1.80 will pay for the COLUMBIAN for one year after this date until further notice. This does not apply to subscription now due. Our subscribers will do us a favor by calling their neighbors attention to the fact that the COLUMBIAN can be had for $1.80 in advance, the only $2.00 paper in the county making the offer.

tf.

Adjourned Court on Monday July 1st.

W. B. Koons and family have returned to Bloomsburg.

The damage done by fire to the Sheriff's residence in the old jail has been repaired.

The grass on the Fair grounds was sold last Saturday to Sylvester Pursel.

Samuel Seybert of Orange has erected a new dwelling house on his farm.

Moyer brothers have their places of business connected with a telephone.

A building occupied by Mrs. Brittain in Orangeville was discovered to be on fire a few nights ago. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

The best reform in domestic life is without doubt the introduction of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Where it is known no more laudanum is given to the Babies. It sells for 25 cents.

Corn is backward. The frequent rains have kept the ground too wet for it, and unless there comes a dry spell soon the crop will be small. Wheat and rye promise an abundant yield.

FOR SALE.—A stationery Steam Engine and boiler, twenty-five horse power. Will sell at a sacrifice. Enquire of E. Jacoby, Bloomsburg, or Dr. J. F. Chapin, Benton. june 14–4w

When your Baby is restless while teething, get Dr Bull's Baby Syrup, a dose of it will relieve the little sufferer at once. Only 25 cents a bottle.

It is rumored that the present street commissioner is going to resign as soon as he finishes the work on Main street. He cant get through too soon.

Mr. P. V. Weaver of Hazleton, a graduate of the Normal School has finished his law studies in Philadelphia, and been admitted to the Bar. We wish him success.

Owing to the absence of Col. Freeze attending the Supreme Court last week, the copy for the chapter of Columbia County War Record was not furnished, and is therefore omitted in this issue.

The Supreme Court on Monday affirmed the sentence of the Court below in the case of the Commonwealth against Harman A. Kramer. When the opinion of the Court is received it will be published, if not too lengthy.

Through the kindness of Mr. D. Lowenberg, sixteen different families were furnished with a nice mess of trout in the early part of this week. Mr. L. spent a few days up the creek, and returned with over six hundred trout, which he generously distributed among his friends.

Mr. Rutledge of Espy is building a steam boat for canal and river navigation. It will contain berths for twenty five passengers, and will draw only about sixteen inches of water. The wheel is in the rear and is arranged so that it can be elevated or lowered according to the cargo. The trial trip will be made to Wilkesbarre sometime during the summer.

In all Classes of Society, Glenn's Sulphur Soap is the ruling purifier. Ladies use it to remove defects of the complexion, and persons troubled with eruptions or other irritations of the skin are promptly cured by it. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

June 14 4w.

A man named H. Faux, from Scranton, has been astonishing Harrisburg with feats of walking. He walked, square heel and toe, a half mile in three minutes eleven and a quarter seconds. He offered to make a wager he could walk half a mile in quicker time than any horse in Harrisburg could trot a mile. His wager was not taken.

This is the same H. Faux who a short time since astonished the Sheriff by the facility with which he walked on his hands and knees through the wall of the old jail.

It may be amusement for those who engage in it, but fast driving through the streets of a town like Bloomsburg is not safe There is danger of a collision in turning corners, while it is actually perilous to allow children to go upon the streets at all. It has got to be a custom for certain gentlemen who have fast horses to drive around after supper and "show off." This not only is not smart, but it is positively forbidden by law, and the citizens of the town who value their lives, demand that it shall be prevented. The officers of the law know their duty, and should perform it. An arrest or two might be a good thing.

The Normal School Commencement exercises ta'e place next week,

Tuesday, June 25th.

Lecture by Rev. Dr. Hopkins	8 p. m.
Wednesday, June 26th.	
Final Announcement	10 a. m.
Class Exercises	4 p. m.
Calliepian Re-Union	8 p. m.
Thursday, June 27th.	
Commencement Exercises	10 a. m.
Alumni Re-Union	2 p. m.
Seniors' Reception	8 p. m.

All the friends of the school, particularly former students are cordially invited to attend all the exercises of the week.

INFANTICIDE.—A young girl named Kate Yeager, while visiting her uncle Henry Yeager, near Pottsville, about three weeks ago,gave birth to an illegitimate child, and desiring to conceal her guilt cast the innocent babe into a sink hole in the back yard, withdrew to the house and retired to bed complaining of feeling unwell. Upon recovering she announced her intention of returning to Scranton, where she had been living for some time previous. After she had left, the infant was discovered, and Mr. Yeager immediately informed the authorities, and a warrant was issued for her arrest. The parents of the heartless mother reside in Shenandoah. The young girl was arrested on Friday evening last, at Northumberland, and lodged in the Pottsville jail. She acknowledges her crime, and implicates a young man named Augustus Miller, of the Catawissa Valley, as having instigated her to commit the crime, and wants him arrested.—*Ashland Advocate.*

A handsome fountain has been placed on the grounds of the Normal School by the Senior Class, assisted by contributions from friends of the school.

We have received from J. L. Dillon, our popular florist, a basket of fine Sharpless seedling strawberries, for which he has our thanks. They are beautiful specimens of what he raises, and we are only sorry the basket did not hold a bushel.

A. P. Young, J. H. Ikeler and Wesley Bowman have been appointed delegates from the Columbia County Agricultural Society to the annual meeting of delegates to elect Trustees of the Pennsylvania State College, to be held Wednesday June 26th.

C. B. Robbins, a son of our townsman D. W. Robbins,graduated at Clint on Seminary Clinton, N. Y.,on the 13th inst. As a member of the Senior Class, Mr. Robbins was studious and attentive to duty. In its account of the closing exercises the Utica *Morning Herald* states that "Mr. Robbins was one of the best speakers of the evening." It will be remembered that this Institution is under the professorship of Mr. I. O. Best formerly connected with the Bloomsburg State Normal School.

George Gardner, son of E. K. and Maria L. Rollins, died on Thursday of last week, aged 9 years, 6 months and 20 days. He had scarlet fever, but had so far recovered as to be about the house, when dropsy set in and he was carried away suddenly. The remains were taken to Scranton for interment on Saturday. George was an unusually bright boy and in this bereavement the mourning parents have the sympathy of their many friends. It is only a short time since they buried another child.

AN AUTHORITY ON BLACK EYE.—Harry Hill, the famous "Sport," is said to know more about black eyes than the brightest brunette in America. He has given and taken thousands in his time, and he says that the only thing which will remove them within twelve hours is Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

Dr. GILES,
451 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

The Columbia county Medical Society held their annual meeting at the exchange Hotel in this place on Tuesday last. After transacting the usual business an election of officers was held and the following gentlemen were elected. President, Drs. T. J. Swisher of Jerseytown; Vice Presidents, Dr. J. B. McKelvy of Bloomsburg and J. K. Robbins of Catawissa; Treasurer, Dr. C. M. Harder of Rohrsburg; Secretary, Dr. L. B. Kline of Catawissa. After a discussion of medical subjects participated in by the different members, the society adjourned to meet again on the third Tuesday in September.

Through the courtesy of Mr. R. F. Snyder we were shown the different departments of his art gallery, and found them fully equiped with everything necessary for producing fine work. Mr Snyder has had an experience of upwards of ten years in the leading galleries of this country, and he certainly turns out as fine work in artistic lighting, posing and fine photographic finish as we have seen in the larger cities. With his gentlemanly conduct toward his patrons, artistic eye and desire to please, we predict for him a fine trade. He certainly deserves more than a passing glance, and we cheerfully recommend him to the public.

LIVER IS KING.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint, and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.

June 7 tf.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

The following was adopted by Van Camp Lodge I. O. of O. F., at its regular meeting on the 15th inst:

WHEREAS, Death has again entered our lodge and removed from among us our brother William Peacock and, whereas we deem it proper to place upon record some expression of our feelings upon this our sad bereavement, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the removal of our late brother we recognize the hand of "Him who is mightier than we of earth," and whilst we believe that our brother has been called to a life where suffering is no more, still we cannot restrain a feeling of sadness when we miss his kindly voice and his ever smiling face. Our brother had been with us for many years; he had ever proved a model member, honest in all things, unselfish and devoted to the interest of the order. He was ever prompt to the call of duty, ever ready to lend a helping hand to a brother in distress—a most worthy character for emulation.

Resolved, that we deeply sympathise with his bereaved widow and children in this their sad affliction.

Resolved, that the lodge room be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a certified copy of these resolutions be given to the family of our deceased brother.

R. H. RINGLER,
WM. W. BARRATT,
JOHN PENMAN.

SCHOOL BOARD.

A regular meeting of the School Board was held at the office of C. W. Miller. All the members present. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Miss Agnes Buckingham was recommended for a State Normal Diploma. James Dennis and William Dennis, children of James Dennis were recommended for admission to the Soldiers Orphans School.

The rate of tax was fixed at eight mills for school purposes and two mills for building purposes.

The compensation for collector was fixed at two per cent.

John K. Grotz, M. C. Woodward and Newton Boone were nominated for collector. M. C. Woodward was elected on second ballot. The treasurer's and collector's bonds were fixed in the sum of eighteen thousand dollars each, and the sureties offered by them were approved. A bill of one dollar for cleaning clock is favor of Robert Cathcart was approved and an order directed to be drawn.

The school term was fixed at eight months to begin first Monday in September with a vacation at the holidays of two weeks, the teachers to be allowed the time they attend the teachers institute.

On motion adjourned.

R. H. RINGLER,
Secretary.

LOST SEVEN POUNDS IN THREE WEEKS.—Allan's Anti-Fat is a genuine medicine, and will reduce corpulency from two to five pounds per week. Purely vegetable and perfectly harmless, acting entirely on the food in the stomach, preventing the formation of fat. It is also a positive remedy for dyspepsia and rheumatism.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 11th, 1878.
BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.:
Gentlemen—The lady alluded to lost seven pounds in three weeks, by the use of Allan's Anti-Fat.

Yours truly,
SMITH, DOOLITTLE & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists.

TULLY'S CONFESSION.

We have before us a pamphlet entitled "A War of Classes, How to avert it, by Thomas Ainge Devyr." We do not know who Thomas Ainge Devyr is, but from the contents of his book we judge him to be either a bad man whose object is to incite the laboring classes to riot and blood shed, or an escaped lunatic who ought to be looked after. He devotes considerable space to the Mollie Maguire trials and executions in this state and denounces the entire proceedings as "judicial murders." In order to carry out his argument successfully it became necessary to show that none of these men confessed the crimes of which they were convicted. How he does this is contained in the following, taken from his book, page 149, *et. seq.* We have only to say in regard to the question of veracity between the *Herald* reporter and Mr. Elwell, that the reporter had no knowledge whatever of Mr. Elwell's actions and because he could get no insormation from Mr. Elwell until the publication of the confession in the COLUMBIAN the reporter purposely sought to cast a doubt over the genuineness of the document. In answer to the question, who wrote confession? we say it was written by counsel,in Tully's cell, at his dictation, on Tuesday, March 19th, 1878, at nine o'clock at night, after the Board of Pardons had refused to interfere. The balance of the article is so absurd as to need no comments. Here it is in full.

CONTINUED ATROCITIES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

"With not a friend to animate and tell,
To others' ears that death became him well:
Around him foes to forge the ready lie,
And blot life's latest scene with calumny."

I did not dwell upon the most foul judicial murder committed upon Hester, McHugh and Tully, because it was simply a repetition of the crime committed on the ten victims in last summer, substituting for the murderer Kennedy, as perjured witness, that other murderer "Kelly the bum."

But when I saw a confession imputed to Tully, I remembered the above lines, and determined to make sharp inquiry in relation to this paraded "confession."

The night before the execution the *Herald* reporter lets in this light:—"Mr. Elwell has been trying to get Tully to confess, but so far has failed." Next day, and after the execution, the same reporter says Tully did put a confession in Mr. Elwell's hands, and "there is no *reasonable* doubt but it is genuine." This remark raises in my mind a most reasonable doubt. So I wrote to Mr. Elwell who promptly and politely thus replied:—

Patrick Tully did place in my hands a confession for publication after his death. The New York *Herald* contains a correct copy. The statement was read to Father Koch, of Shamokin, in Tully's presence, about an hour before the execution, so the priest can affirm its genuineness. Hester and McHugh both admitted their guilt *the night before* the execution, after being informed that Tully had confessed.

GEO. E. ELWELL.

Now as the *Herald* reporter had sent on the intelligence the night before that Mr. Elwell had not succeeded in getting a confession, it narrows very closely the question of veracity between them.

Besides, this phrase "did place in my hands" would be the better of a little explanation. Did Tully write it, and have it ready to "place" in Mr. Elwell's hands? Or did counsel himself write it? When was the writing done? By whom? Who was present at this writing? Perhaps those things might admit of explanation, and perhaps they might not. At any rate,when Mr. Elwell proceeds to state, vaguely enough, that "Hester and McHugh both admitted their guilt," and re ered me to Father Koch, I determined to refer rather to Fathers McGovern and Schtutzer for such information as they might be warranted in affording. I wrote, also, to Mr. Elwell, informing him that I had done so, and suggesting that he might hold conference with those gentlemen, and among them throw whatever additional light on the subject. To those last appeals I received no answer.

Anxious to find out the truth, if possible, I wrote to Mr. Wolverton (of the victim's counsel), who politely responded thus:—

The only confession that I know of to be a confession of Tully, that I know to be genuine, is the one made to George E. Elwell, Esq., one of his counsel, a copy of which I enclose. There appears by the papers to have been another statement signed by him, purporting to be made to Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Alderson, a copy of which I enclose. The first was published in the paper printed by George E. Elwell, who was one of the counsel for Hester, and I have no doubt that it is correct. Where there is stars it omits the names of parties mentioned in the original.

Tais answer has been delayed because of your letter having been directed to Bloomsburg instead of Sunbury, Pennsylvania.

Very respectfully,
S. P. WOLVERTON.

The above, it will be perceived, is a very loose way of dealing with "facts" that are doubted. "That I know to be genuine," says Mr. Wolverton. But he does not tell us how he knows it to be genuine.

In short, Mr. Wolverton adds nothing to our knowledge, save the fact that there was another so-called "confession" of Tully, made to a couple of Iron policemen. In it I find the following:—

Question. Did Kelly tell the truth about the circumstances of the Rea murder?

Answer. He swore to some lies, but most he said was true. Neither Hester nor McHugh told me to do the deed. What I done was of my own accord. But Hester was Bodymaster, and McHugh was County Delegate, "and if they had said the thing shouldn't be done, they could have stopped it. It wasn't so much the Order (referring to the Ancient Order of Hibernians) as it was whisky that led me into it. If I had followed my early teachings I never would have got into this trouble.

(The above was contained in the confession given to Elwell and not in that given to Capt. Alderson as stated by the writer.) ED.

Here are two facts worthy of especial note. One that Hester and McHugh were men of note and influence, "Bodymaster" and "County Delegate." If sacrifice must be made to the Moloch of the coal mine, this was just the kind of men to sacrifice!

The other fact goes strongly to prove what I never doubted, namely:—That there never was a Molly Maguire organization in Pennsylvania It was on the "Ancient Order of Hibernians" that the nickname was fixed. Little did the agrarian regulators of the county Cavan know the murders that would be committed under the name they assumed. The purpose of that organization was made no secret, published in all the newspapers of the day (1843). I have the original mislaid among my papers, but have its substance preserved in my memory. It runs thus:—

The cruelties of landlords have called you together to provide for the common defence.

Ejectments must be resisted and punished till two year's rent is due.

Good landlords must be assisted to get their rents, and treated with kindness.

Bad landlords and agents must be severely dealt with for their crimes—punished—abducted, but in no case must fatal violence be restorted to. It would be cruel, and it would rouse public feeling against us. Signed,

MOLLIE MAGUIRE.

I now turn the whole "confessions" over to the consideration of those who believe in them, frankly admitting that I cannot believe either in Tully's imputed "confession," or the other victim's "admission" of guilt. I believe, on the contrary, that not a man engaged in those judicial murders but will be put on trial for their lives, if God inspires the honest workingmen of the nation to hurl out (as I trust they will at the next election) the corrupt politicians now in power, and so purify the legislature and the courts, that justice may be lawfully done on those judicial assassins.

PUBLIC SALES.

Casper Rhawn, assignee of John B. Klinger will sell real estate in Roaringcreek township on June 22d at 11 o'clock a. m. See advertisement.

Death moves in a mysterious way. It knows neither friend nor foe. The high, the low, the rich, the poor, the strong the weak are all made equal by the hand of the Destroyer. We are pained to chronicle the severe loss that has just befallen Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Freeze in the death of their only son and youngest child, Boyd,aged 9 years and 14 days. He was a boy of unusual promise. Though small in stature for his years, he was far beyond them in intellect. Always bright and happy he had made many friends, and his active form and cheerful voice will be missed in other places than his own home, now made so desolate. On Thursday of last week he was attacked with diphtheria in its worst form. Col. Freeze who was away from home was telegraphed to on Saturday, and reached here in the evening. On Tuesday morning, there appeared to be a change for the better, and the family began to feel encouraged about his recovery, but in the afternoon he suddenly grew worse, and in a few moments breathed his last. The funeral took place on Thursday morning at St. Paul's Church, and the remains of the little one who was the pride of his father, the comfort of his mother, and the joy of the household, were laid to rest in Rosemont Cemetery. This is the second time that this family has lost an only son. Twelve years ago a son and daughter,Hope and Helen,were buried within a few weeks of each other, and now Boyd has joined them. A sympathising community mingled their tears with those of the afflicted family over the grave of their dead child. A number of ladies had strewn the grave with flowers previous to the burial, and the casket was lowered into a bed of roses.

AN EXCITING CHASE.

Our readers may remember the trial of the Com. vs. Mrs. Harman Bright, in which a pastor's brotherly kiss led to a church row. The Sheriff and Deputy went to the scene of action on Tuesday last to make a rearrest for non payment of costs, in greenbacks or other Government currency. It seems the lady in question was dining out, and our modest Sheriff and his timid Deputy were at once surrounded by a squadron of ladies. After a parley, in which the ladies had the advantage, the besieging host agreed to retire on condition of a surrender of the culprit, after she had time to make some material repairs. They watched and waited. By the merest accident the Sheriff discovered his prisoner hurrying towards the wood, and she had a good start. He gave chase, "a stern chase is a long chase," and through fields of wet rye, wheat, and tangled grass,—over worm fences and dykes,—the pursued and pursuer rambled. But the Sheriff outwinded her, and after capturing his prisoner, the party returned in good order to the jail at Bloomsburg. The buggy is narrow seated, but the *posse comitatus* and Sheriff managed to succeed in executing their duty.

Since writing the above Mrs. Bright has been released on giving a mortgage on her property to the Commissioners for all the costs that have accrued.

"WAITING AT THE RIVER."

As the Irishman stood waiting at the river for it to run by in order that he might cross over, so people wait when suffering with constipation, forgetful that the cause is *torpid liver* and *dyspepsia*, and that it *never cures itself*, but must be overcome by some gentle yet positive cathartic. No medicine or combination of medicines yet discovered give such prompt and permanent relief as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.

PINEAPPLE, Wilcox Co., Ala.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I was sickly from youth up, for seven years life was a burden, my food would not digest, and my liver was enlarged. I tried various remedies, but to no purpose. Your Pellets have effected my entire cure. Inclosed please find $1.50 for a copy of the People's Common Sense Medical adviser. I regard it as the best book over published. I am trying to get others to use your medicines and read your book.

Yours truly,
JOHN E. LUNAN.

HOUSE BURNED, A LITTLE GIRL PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

The frame dwelling of George Moore in Fairmount township, about two miles from Fairmount Springs, caught fire from some unknown cause about one o'clock Saturday morning and was rapidly consumed. Mr. Moore, his son, aged about 19 years, and a grand daughter were the only occupants of the house. The young man succeeded in getting out first and the father taking the little girl in his arms ran down stairs to the front door, which was locked. The flames and smoke by this time entirely enveloped the building, and the heat was intense. To effect an escape Mr. Moore was obliged to force open the door, and in so doing relinquished his hold upon the child. By the time he forced the door open he was so severely burned that he rushed out in a frenzy of pain, entirely forgetting his ward. The amount of fire and smoke he inhaled made him delirious, and from his wild stories it was supposed the child had gotten out and ran to the woods for safety. A search during the entire Sabbath was instituted, which failed to elicit any traces of her where abouts. As soon as the cellar wall was sufficiently cool to admit of an investigation a small piece of charred bones was found, afterwards pronounced to be part of a human skull. Not until then were the sad friends convinced that the little girl perished in the flames. Mr. Moore is in a critical condition, and it is not at all likely he will live. The large hearted neighbors clubbed together to rebuild his house, which was a total loss as there was no insurance upon it. The work is going rapidly on, and in a week or so the building will be completed.—*Echo.*

INDIGESTION.—The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and to keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

The Williamsport Bonds.

In Judge McKennan's court at Williamsport, on Tuesday the case of the Mechanics' Savings Bank, of Providence, Rhode Island, for the recovery of interest overdue on the city bonds of Williamsport, was heard. The suit was brought for the interest on forty coupons of thirty dollars each, due March 11, 1876. The Court rejected all defense as to the merits of the bonds, holding that they were negotiable and in the hands of innocent holders. The question of the validity of the bonds was not raised. A verdict for the amount of the coupons and interest, the amount of the protest on each having been stricken off by the Court, was awarded.

The democrats of Northumberland made the following nominations on Monday; Congress, M. J. Withington; Senator, S. P. Wolverton; Representatives, J. W. Scanlon, D. L. Sherwood; Sheriff, W. M. Weaver; Prothonotary, Wesley Auten; Treasurer, J. G. Smith; John T. Albright, John Clark; auditors, E. L. Machen, Wellington Hummel; Coroner, Dr. R. L. Wright.

R. M. Speer, chairman of the Democratic State committee, announces that the headquarters of the committee will be in Harrisburg, until further notice. If there should be a change it will not take place for two or three months, and the only place mentioned beside Harrisburg is Philadelphia.

The New Dog Law.

The new dog law passed at the last session of the Pennsylvania legislature makes all dogs personal property; for whatever damage they do their owners shall be liable, even for the costs and attorneys' fees, if the suits be taken to court. An annual tax of fifty cents on male and one dollar on female dogs will be levied, which will be kept in a separate account by the county treasurer, from which owners of sheep shall be compensated when dogs deplete their droves, provided that the owners of the dogs cannot be ascertained. If discovered, the latter must make good the loss. Assessors are required to take an account of dogs in their districts, with the names of the owners. If at the end of the year the amount of money in the hands of the county treasurer from this source exceeds a given sum, the surplus is to be divided among the school districts. The adoption of this law is made optional in counties. A ballot shall be taken not oftener than once in two years, upon its acceptance or rejection, and it will remain with the voters to pronounce upon the merits of the measure.

Newspapers are so much in the habit of giving advice to other people that they should be ready to appreciate any which may be directed to them. And so they may find matter worthy of consideration in a resolution adopted by the Presbyterian General Assembly. That body recognizes with satisfaction the enterprise of the secular press in obtaining and publishing ecclesiastical and religious news, and the ability with which it discusses and advocates measures in promotion of education, sound morals and good order. Thus much by the way of compliment. But then follows a warning which newspapers sometimes forget. The Assembly therefore calls their attention "to the propriety and duty of giving less prominence to the details of crime, especially of all forms of licentiousness, as their publication tends to destroy delicacy of feeling, to corrupt the public mind, and to make that familiar and less repulsive which should always be viewed with abhorrence."

Indorsed by the Medical Fraternity, popular in every circle, found everywhere, Glenn's Sulphur Soap is undoubtedly the most popular purifier, remedy for skin diseases and injuries, and complexional beautifier in America. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown 50c.

May 17 4-w.

Various Causes—

Advancing years, care, sickness,disappointment and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair gray, and either of them methnes it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or gray, light and red hair to a rich brown or deep black as may desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action, and removes and cures dandruff and humors. By its use failing hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak or sickly hair, to which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its operation, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts. It contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or color white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. no.3

Marriages.

THOMAS—JACOBY.—June 15th 1878, by the Rev. N. Spear, Mr. D. R. Thomas of Mount Pleasant and Miss Lindy Jacoby of the same place.

Deaths.

RUCKLE.—In Orange township, on the 11th of June 1878, Martha widow of John Ruckle deceased, aged 76 years, 8 months and 28 days.

LOVE.—At the Poor House on June 10th, 1878, Isabella Love, aged about 76 years.

LEIDY.—In Hemlock township, June 15th, 1878, Ella May, daughter of E. L. and Sadie M. Leidy, aged 2 years, 11 months and 13 days.

Dear Little May she is gone,
We'll see her here no more;
She's gone to join that happy throng
Upon the other shore.

We would not wish her back again
To fill that vacant chair,
For she has this above the skies,
She's gone to meet them there.

Business Notices

For a Summer Hat go to Lowenberg's.

For a Nobby Summer Suit go to D. Lowenberg's.

For a nice Straw Hat go to D. Lowenberg's.

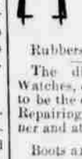
For a Nice White Vest go to D. Lowenberg's.

Latest Style and Lowest prices always to be found at D. Lowenberg's.

For a cheap Suit of Clothes go to D. Lowenberg's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

DOUBLE HARPOON HORSE HAY FORK.



The best Fork in the market; works equally well in long or short hay. For sale by

J. SCHUYLER & SON.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

The display of Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, &c., at P. S. Bates' is said by all to be the choicest to be seen in Bloomsburg. Repairing is done by him in the best manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Go to L. Bernhard's for Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Cadman always keeps in stock Picture Frames and Mouldings of all kinds, and is also prepared to make picture frames of any size.

Shoemaker wanted. Apply at McKinney's.

For grass or grain Scythes, Snaths, Rakes, Forks and Hay Ropes at bottom prices call on J. Schuyler & Son.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18–3w

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3–18w

P. S. Bates makes a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, or anything else in his line of business. He always insures a first-class job and is prompt with his work.

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it. may 3–18w

Admission free at McKinney's.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

BLANK NOTES with or without exemptions for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST OF DEALERS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taken, returned and classified by me in accordance with the several acts of Assembly, in and for the county of Columbia, for the year 1878, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Names	Class.	Amt.
BEAVER TOWNSHIP.		
Bloe, Abram, store	14	7 00
Shuman, C. A. "	14	7 00
Breisbach, George P., store	14	7 00
Michael, Levi, general merchandise	14	7 00
J. A. Losey, agent, "	14	7 00
BENTON.		
B McHenry & Son, general merchandise	14	7 00
J J McHenry " "	13	10 00
Rohr McHenry " "	13	10 00
BERWICK.		
Bowman & Crispin, general merchandise	12	12 50
J. & H. R Bower " "	12	12 50
H H Little, drug store	14	7 00
F L. Diefenburn, furniture store	14	7 00
F A Buckingham, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
C D Fowler, agent, stoves and furniture	14	7 00
Jackson & Woodin, manufacturing Co.	7	10 00
W Frey, general merchandise	13	10 00
H M Hockman, confectionery and bakery	14	7 00
A Brittain, drug store	14	7 00
W P Hughes, general merchandise	12	12 50
Frear Brothers, general merchandise	12	12 50
" " lumber dealers	14	7 00
Adams & Son, general merchandise	12	10 00
David Gross, porter bottler	14	7 00
BLOOMSBURG.		
O A Jacoby, grocery	14	7 00
Henry Klein, grocery	14	7 00
G M & J K Lockard, dealers in coal	14	7 00
J K Hittenbender, dealer in lumber	14	7 00
Hartman Brothers, grocery store	14	7 00
L E Wiars, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
I W McKelvy, dry goods and groceries	6	50 0
Clark & Wolf " "	11	15 00
Wagenseller & Co, notions & fancy goods	13	10 00
Gross & Brother, clothing store	14	7 00
H Seybert, flour and feed	14	7 00
Isaiah Hagenbuch, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
T W Conner, grocery store	12	10 00
D A Creasy, general merchandise	13	10 00
Hollins & Holmes, gas fitters and plumbers	14	7 00
A J Evans, clothing store	8	50 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co., general merchandise	8	50 00
C W Neal & Brother, dealers in coal	14	7 00
C C Marr, general merchandise	14	7 00
Joseph Decker, confectionery	14	7 00
Wm Kreamer, grocery store	14	7 00
S H Miller & Son, general merchandise	12	10 00
J Schuyler & Son, hardware	14	7 00
I W Hartman, general merchandise	13	15 00
H C Hartman, carpet store	14	7 00
C A Klein, drug store	14	7 00
Jacob Keller, notions and fancy goods	12	12 50
W J Correll & Co, furniture room	14	10 00
W C Mckinney, boots and shoes	14	7 00
Lutz & Sloan, dry goods	12	12 50
J H Mahn, grocery store	14	10 00
George Clark, books and stationery	13	10 00
J B Scott, confectionery	14	7 00
David Lowenberg, merchant tailor	14	10 00
William Rabb, grocery	14	7 00
Louis Bernhard, jewelry	14	7 00
James Cadman, agent, furniture	13	10 00
Hampton & Co, saddlers	14	7 00
P S Bates, jewelry	14	7 00
J K Eyer, dry goods and groceries	12	10 00
Joseph Hendershott, coal yard and grocery	14	7 00
Moyer Bros., drug store, (corner Main)	12	0
" " " (Brower's block)	14	7 00
Peter Gross, porter bottler	14	7 00
Augustus Rabb, grocery	14	7 00
C Savage, Jewelry store	14	7 00
E L Myers, medicines	14	10 00
N J Hendershott, drug and grocery store	14	7 00
J F Caldwell, confectionary	14	7 00
J C Menagh, jewelry	14	7 00
Thomas Webb, confectionery	14	7 00
J H Johnson, tobacco store	14	7 00
Jesse Coleman, Medicines	13	10 00
Peter Ellinger, flour and feed	14	7 00
BRIARCREEK.		
Jacob Rantz, general merchandise	14	7 00
CATAWISSA.		
Swank & Grange, general merchandise	13	10 00
S H Diemer, general merchandise	13	10 00
J K Sharpless sons, general merchandise	11	15 00
Wm Hartman, furniture room	14	7 00
Geo Maulsby, boots and shoes	14	7 00
John & Baldy, general merchandise	13	10 00
Gilbert & Kline, general merchandise	14	7 00
A B Chenoy, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
B P Fortner & Son, general merchandise	14	7 00
F L Shuman, clothing store	14	7 00
John Mercer, confectionery	14	7 00
I H Seasholtz, groceries and provisions	14	7 00
W H Orange, dry goods and groceries	14	7 00
S S Hilyard, general merchandise	14	7 00
T E Harder, furniture room	14	7 00
John Mensch, dealer in coal	14	7 00
J M Smith, druggist and hardwa	12	12 50
Wm John, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
E B Gaby, agent, coal	14	7 00
C F Harder, manufacturer and dealer	14	7 00
CENTRALIA.		
G W Millard, grocery store	14	7 00
G R Millard, general merchandise	14	7 00
C G Murray, general merchandise	14	7 00
A B Forther, stoves and tinware	14	7 00
Geo W Davis, drug store	14	7 00
D C Black, groceries, flour and feed	14	7 00
Mrs Edward Bailey, grocery store	14	7 00
Irvin Bros, grocery store	14	7 00
John Morris, boots and shoes	14	7 00
CENTRE.		
Jacob Spotts, general merchandise	14	7 00
Low Bro & Co, general merchandise	14	7 00
Z. W. Sharpless, dealer in coal	14	7 00
T F Fowler, dealer in grain and coal	14	7 00
Thomas Krohot, grocery store	14	7 00
Whitmire & Irwin, general merchandise	14	7 00
FISHINGCREEK.		
J M Ammerman, general merchandise	14	7 00
J F McHenry, general merchandise	14	7 00
C B Myers, manufacturer and dealer in medicines	3	10 00
G M Bowell general merchandise	14	7 00
D Hosler & sons, general merchandise	14	7 00
FRANKLIN.		
Dyer a Bro, general merchandise	14	7 00
GREENWOOD.		
Wm Masters, deal

Miscellaneous.

Little Jack.

I am only a little boot black. Jack is my name. I often black *his* boots. By him I mean my 'angel lady's, beau—least ways, I think he is. I'll tell about her now—my 'angel lady.'

I first saw her last winter, just before my mother died. It was a bitter cold day and I was looking in a big window in one of the fine houses the rich folks live in, when the door opened, and down the steps came my 'angel lady.' I stood by the railing, and when she saw me she stopped and said:

'You look very cold, my little boy.' (And oh! I was cold!)

Stopping, she wound something thick and soft around my neck, and before I could speak, she had stepped into the carriage that was waiting.

There around my neck was a warm scarf. Oh, such a lovely color! Just like a bit of blue from the sky, all covered with little white flowers.

I don't think she remembers me; but I watch for her every day, and, as I said before, I think she has a beau. And Oh! I am sorry, for I know he isn't good enough for my 'angel lady.' I have often seen him come out of that great store on the corner where all the bottles are, and I am sure sometimes he doesn't walk steady. And, dear me, I suppose some day my beautiful 'angel lady' will be his wife.

Now if she only knew some one I know, that preaches in the little church I go to on Sundays.

He's a good man; for didn't he hear about my dear mother and go every day and see her when I was off blacking boots? And then when she died he paid the funeral bill; but I don't think he's rich, for his clothes never look very new.

But I know it I could choose a husband for my 'angel lady,' it would be some one like him.

On a low couch in an elegant room, bathed in the soft light which felt through the rose hued curtains, lay the form of a young girl, sobbing in an abandonment of grief.

A tap came upon the door, and a stately, gray haired lady entered. Going swiftly and kneeling by the couch, she placed both arms around the weeping girl.

'My poor Faithie!'

'Oh, mother! mother! it can't be true!'

'Yes, darling; you must be brave—for, alas! it is true. We have all been deceived. Your father has the proofs; and oh, Faithie, if you give away, it will break his heart.'

'Then my Richard—he whom I thought so noble—is a—'

She hesitated; but her mother in low, firm tones finished the sentence.

'A forger and a gambler! Yes, Faithie, the man we all thought worthy our blossom, has been proved those dreadful things. Oh, my child, instead of grieving, let us go down on our knees ann thank the good Lord who brought about the discovery before your innocent life was irrecoverably ruined.'

It was an old story; but not the less sad. The handsome, fascinating man of the world had won Faith Craig's fresh young love, and concealed his real nature so successfully as to deceive even her doting parents.

His plan to marry the only child of the rich merchant, and then secure her fortune, was nearly consummated, when, by a fortunate accident, discovery came, and in a vain attempt to rescue himself, he had forged Mr. Craig's name to a large amount, and fled,

Poor Faith! the hours were very dark for many a weary day; but youth had an elasticity of its own, and gradually the bloom came back to the soft cheeks, and the happy light again illuminated the beautiful hazel eyes.

It was a holiday afternoon; one of those days when the streets of our great city are hardly large enough for the crowds that come and go in kaleidoscopic confusion.

On one of the most crodwed thoroughfares, a little boy watts his opportunity to slip in among the rapidly passing vehicles, and cross the street.

At last he ventures—a gleam of wheels, two rearing, terrified horses, and then under the merciless hoofs a little prostrate figure. The bystanders crowd around, and a lovely lady, springing from a carriage, bends over a senseless form which is soon taken to a hospital.

The child was found to be seriously injured. He could not recover, the doctor said, although he might linger some time.

The lady who had so quickly and kindly came to the rescue was our heroine, Faith Craig, and she stayed by the small cot in the children's ward, until the white pinched features began to stir with awakening life, and the great eyes opened and fixed themselves with a wondering gaze on the faces which bent over him.

One out of all the rest, he saw.

'Oh!' he softly whispered, 'my angel lady!' then his eyes closed again.

Faith, with her parents' consent, was every day to be found at her post, reading or talking to the boy, and thus she became acquainted with Dr. Munroe, Jack's dear minister.

Day after day the two worked together to relieve the little sufferer; and the more the young minister saw of the lovely girl, with her radiant beauty softened by the sweet womanliness which beamed from every lineament, the more his heart began to realize how wonderfully pleasant life would become with such a helpmeet by his side—one whom he felt would never keep him back from the work so dear to his heart.

It was afternoon, a month following his accident, and little Jack lay with his small attenuated fingers clasped tightly around Faith's hand, as she read softly his favorite hymn:

'One sweetly solemn thought comes to me over and o'er.
I'm nearer my home to-day than I have been before.'

It was the hour for Dr. Munroe's visit, and he came and leaned over the bedside.

The sweet voice read on, but falteringly now, for the look in the face was sadly pitiful and eager, as if the soul were tried and would fain fly away and be at rest.

Suddenly the boy half arose, his face transfigured as if he saw something far too beautiful for mortal eyes.

'Yes, mother, dear. Wait only a little while.'

Taking the young minister's hand in one of his own, he laid it over Faith's, which had never left his clasp, and holding them together, still looking upward with that rapt expression, he exclaimed:

'My good friend, my 'angel lady' God made them, and Jack has found them for each other. God bless them. Amen.

He sank back on his pillow, and Faith's head drooped lower, while the scalding tears fell over the clasped hands, which the nerveless fingers still held together.

For little Jack was dead.

But his prayer lived after him, and was answered; for these two live together now, in perfect love and true companionship; and shrined down deep in their hearts is a name, only to be spoken softly and reverently when they are all alone, and that name is 'Little Jack.'

Miscellaneous.

The Story of Jetty.

Jetty was a rat; and such a funny, comical little black fellow, with restless, bright eyes, and a long tail—and *whiskers*! Jetty was very proud of these whiskers, and often wondered how cats, who had such handsome ones, could be such disagreeable animals to meet.

Now, Jetty lived in a queer old place, and what do you think it was? It was a great dark, dreary old mill where plenty of wheat and corn was kept, but where few people ever came. But Jetty didn't care for that! Not he. He lived with his brother Gustave and his sister Minette, who were both French rats, having come along before, with ever so many other emigrants, from France to this country. Gustave and Minette were a great deal older than Jetty; for he, funny little fellow that he was, had been born in the old mill where afterward their father and mother had both been killed in a great, cruel trap by giants who called themselves men.

A good many months had passed since then, and Gustave, who being French was also something of a dandy, was obliged to climb on the book-keeper's desk at night and thrust his long whiskers way down into the book-keeper's ink bottle to keep them from growing so terribly gray.

And cunning little Miss Minette, when she found he could no longer see clearly without spectacles, gave over trying to read the labels on the bags of grain that were stored away in the mill, and so pretended to like wheat quite as well as corn, which everybody knew was not so.

But Jetty! Nothing was the matter with Jetty's black whiskers and Jetty's gleaming little eyes. Jetty could read very well, and could even speak a little French that Gustave had taught him, to improve his American manners, you know.

And what a pretty little home they had, to be sure! You'll never guess what it was, so I'll tell you. It was in an empty old flour barrel that had been forgotten and left in the garret of the mill; and, if you'll believe it, this barrel was really turned into quite a palace by Gustave's French taste and Minette's ready—ahem!—paws. Bits of cheese, which some thoughtful neighbor had presented; old scraps of wall paper and plastering, which every rat knows is delicious after a hearty dinner; nuts, and even pieces of cake, were stored away in one corner. Oh, it was a charming little house, and Minette, Gustave and Jetty were as happy as happy could be there.

In the evening, when the mill was all quiet and dark, do you suppose they were afraid? Not a bit of it! Then they scampered all over the building and brought back splendid loads of wheat and corn, and sometimes bits of tender wood, which aren't bad if only you are accustomed to eating them.

But one night Gustave said to his sister:

"My dear, we have promised to call on Monsieur Cheesycake, just over from Paris, visiting at the Gnawingtons'; you remember?"

"Oh, to be sure!" said Miss Minette. "Jetty dear, you will be afraid to stay alone for a little time?"

Afraid! Oh, then how Jetty laughed! Laughed till he tripped over his long tail and fell half the way down stairs; laughed when he picked himself up and brushed the dust from his sleek little back; laughed until his sister pulled his ears and told him that people would know by just looking at him that he was an American rat with no French polish about him!

But when they had really gone and the dark old mill was very quiet, Jetty began to wonder what made his heart beat so loud and why he kept thinking of all the dreadful cats he had seen the last time he went out; and he wished his sister Minette had never told him of all the awful whales she saw on the voyage across the ocean. What if a whale should walk right in from the river and eat him up while they were gone? Horrible!

But Jetty was a brave little fellow, and shutting his bright eyes so tight that I am sure I don't see how he ever expected to get them open again, he went fast a sleep in the old flour barrel. He went to sleep, and dreamed of going to a lovely party where there were—oh, cheeses upon cheeses, and no end of cakes and crackers, and even sugar kisses, too! And, suddenly, just as he was wondering if a fat old rat, who sat in the corner, would eat forever, and why a long, lean young rat who was next him would persist in sitting on his tail and hurting him; suddenly, I say, he was awakened by a horrible noise and a bright bright light. He started from the flour barrel, bewildered and half awake. What was it? Cats? Giants? What? And that terrible light? Had the sun fallen out of the sky right into the old mill?

Jetty rubbed his eyes with his paws, and then he saw what it really was. The mill—the great, sturdy old mill, that he had thought would stand forever—was on fire! The flames were crawling and licking the walls and the beams, the roof was falling in. Outside, men were rushing frantically from door to door, shouting and throwing great rivers of water out of what seemed to be huge snakes' mouths.

Jetty turned to the stairs, knowing he had no time to lose and must escape as soon as possible. But, alas! it was too late. His dream of the party had been so fascinating or the smoke must have stifled him, for he had slept so long that his last chance had fallen.

He thought longingly of Gustave and his dear Minette. How sorry she would be never to have little Jetty to pet and scold more!

Already the floor where he stood grew hot, and the very walls of the room were in a blaze. He ran to the window, when, just at that instant, with a frightful crash, the whole side of the building fell, and Jetty was left standing on a beam far out over the black water.

Now the men had ceased trying to save the mill; and the excited crowd, half pitiful, caught sight of poor little Jetty 'way up there on the already burning beam, in the very heat of the awful fire.

His fate seems certain, and there is hardly a man in the swaying, shouting crowd who does not feel sorry for the frightened, trembling little creature.

Fire behind—close behind—and that awful black water before him! The crowd of people, the noise, the light, dazzle Jetty and his poor head swims.

Suddenly, very far beneath him, he hears a sound that comes to him even through all the noise and tumult. Hark! It is Minette's voice. He turns; she sees him; she cries out:

"Jump, Jetty, jump! Try to swim!" black, cold water? He turns back once more but this time the fire is close behind him. He runs wildly up and down the beam.

By this time the crowd on the shore have ceased to watch the burning building, and are looking with intense interest at this one poor, little perishing rat, who yet seems too brave to die without a struggle. Once more he sees Minette on the very banks of the river. Once more he hears her cry, though nobody else notices it:

"Jump, Jetty, jump!"

A loud shout from the crowd. Jetty has jumped.

A man cries out, "Well, he's a plucky little chap. Hope he'll swim! He deserves to live."

A battle with the waves; a struggle for his own little life; a frantic swim for the shore, where, though the excited crowd did not dream it, Gustave and Minette stood waiting and watching, and the brave little fellow has conquered both fire and water.

Jetty is saved!

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This is to certify that I have used Vegetine, manufactured by H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass., for Rheumatism and General Prostration of the Nervous system, with good success. I recommend Vegetine as an excellent medicine for such complaints.

Yours very truly,
C. W. VANDERGRIFT.

Mr. Vandergrift, of the firm of Vandergrift & Huffman, is a well-known business man in this place, having one of the largest stores in Springfield, O.

Our Minister's Wife.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 16, 1877.

Mr. H. R. Stevens,

Dear Sir,—Three years ago I was suffering terribly with Inflammatory Rheumatism. Our minister's wife advised me to take Vegetine. After taking one bottle I was entirely relieved. This year, feeling a return of the disease, I again commenced taking it, and am being benefitted greatly. It also greatly improves my digestion.

Respectfully, MRS. A. BALLARD.
1011 West Jefferson street.

Safe and Sure.

MR. H. R. STEVENS,

In 1872 your Vegetine was recommended to me, and yielding to the persuasions of a friend, I consented to try it. At the time I was suffering from general debility and nervous prostration, soo-rinduced by overwork and irregular habits. Its wonderful strengthening and curative properties seemed to affect my debilitated system from the first dose; and under its persistent use I rapidly recovered, gaining more than usual health and good feeling. Since then I have not hesitated to give Vegetine my most unqualified indorsement, as being a safe, pure, and powerful agent in promoting health and restoring the wasted system to new life and energy. Vegetine is the only medicine I use, and as long as I live I never expect to find a better.

Yours truly, W. H. CLARK,
126 Montgomery street, Allegheny, Penn.

VEGETINE.

The following letter from Rev. G. W. Mansfield formerly pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church Hyde Park, and at present settled in Lowell, must convince every one who reads his letter, of the wonderful curative qualities of of Vegetine as a thorough cleanser and purifier of the blood.

HYDE PARK, MASS., Feb. 15, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS

Dear Sir,—About ten years ago my health failed through the depleting effects of dyspepsia; nearly a year later I was attacked by typhoid fever in its worst form. It settled in my back, and took the form of a large deep-seated abscess, which was fifteen months in gathering. I had two surgical operations by the best skill in the state, but received no permanent cure. I suffered great pain at times and was constantly weakened by a profuse discharge. I also lost small pieces of bone at different times.

Matters ran on thus about seven years, till May, 1874, when a friend recommended me to go to your office, and talk with you of the virtue of Vegetine. I did so, and by your kindness passed through your manufactory, noting the ingredients, &c., by which your remedy is produced

By what I saw and heard I gained some confidence in Vegetine.

I commenced taking it soon after, but felt worse from its effects; still I persevered, and soon felt it was benefitting me in other respects. Yet I did not see the results I desired till I had taken it faithfully for a little more than a year, when the difficulty in the back was cured; and for nine months I have enjoyed the best of health.

I have in that time gained twenty-five pounds of flesh, being heavier than ever before in my life, and I was never more able to perform labor than now.

During the past few weeks I had a scrofulous swelling as large as my fist gather on another part of my body.

I took Vegetine faithfully, and it removed it level with the surface in a month. I think I should have been cured of my main trouble sooner if I had taken larger doses, after having become accustomed to its effects.

Let your patrons troubled with scrofula or kidney disease understand that it takes time to cure chronic diseases; and if they will patiently take Vegetine, it will in my judgment cure them.

With great obligations I am
Yours very truly,
G. W. MANSFIELD,
Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

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Its immediate effect upon the digestive organs, whether impaired by disease or exhausted from any cause, is to increase their powers of assimilation and nutrition, the appetite being increased at once. To those affected with an engorged condition of the liver, as Biliousness, characterized by a dark complexion, a coated tongue, a pasty, bad taste in the mouth, a capricious appetite and sluggish action of the bowels, with a pain in the region of the head and of mental dullness, VIGORENE proves most valuable.

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We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.

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CHEAP
KANSAS LANDS!!

We own and control the Railway Lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at an average of $4.50 per acre on easy terms of payment. These lands are of the very best quality, and are located in the best winter wheat and stock growing district of the United States. Alternate sections of Government land can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers. Members of our firm reside at Wa-Keeney, and will show lands at all times. A pamphlet giving full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, rainfall, &c., will be sent free on request. Address,

Warren, Keeney & Co.,
106 Dearborn St., Chicago,
Or-Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas.
April 12 3m.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL
View of Marriage!

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A Guide to Wedlock and confidential Treatise on the duties of marriage and the causes that unfit it; the secrets of Reproduction and the Diseases of Women. A book for private reading, containing 320 pages, price $1.00.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases and those of the Throat and Lungs, Catarrh, Rupture, the Opium Habit, &c., price 50 cts.

Either book sent postpaid on receipt of price; or all three, sent in one package, postpaid, for $1.25 cts.

Address DR. BUTTS, No. 12 N. 6th St. St. Louis, Mo. aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

$2500 A YEAR. Agents wanted. Business legitimate. Particulars free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St Louis, Mo. aug. 17, 1y &C

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Our Improved Pest Poison

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Currant Worm, and all Insects that live on Vegetation. Warranted to kill Flea Bugs where Paris Green fails to do so. Put up in SAFER TO USE, and is not injurious to plants. Costs only 25c. to 30c. per acre. Is not sent free by mail for 30c. Send for circular with hundreds of testimonials.

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is now at all poisonous, but sure death to the worm. Sample for trial sent free on receipt of 15 cents. Postage stamps received. Send for the Trade.

KEARNEY CHEMICAL WORKS,
JAMES R. DEY, Agent,
P.O. Box 2139. Office, 55 Cortlandt St., New York.
may 3d, '78-3m jw&co

OPIUM and Morphine Habit absolutely and speedily cured. Pamphlet free. Dr. Carson, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. Aug 17, '77-1y R & C

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned Auditor appointed on exceptions to final account of H. W. Vandersice, Administrator of J. H. Vandersice, deceased, with power to make distribution, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the town of Bloomsburg on saturday, June 24, 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims are requested to present the same before the Auditor or be debarred from coming in for a share.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
Auditor.
may 24, 1878-4w

U can make money faster at work for us than a any thing else Capital not required: we will start you. $10 per day at home made by the industrious. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. Costly outfit and terms free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine. March 28, '78-1y

CHEAP
KANSAS LANDS!!

We own and control the Railway Lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at from $2.50 to $5.00 per acre, on easy terms of payment. These lands are of the very best quality, and are located in the best winter wheat and stock growing district of the United States. Alternate sections of Government land can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers. Members of our firm reside at Wa-keeney, and will show lands at all times. A pamphlet giving full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, &c., will be sent free on request. Address

Warren Keeney & Co.,
106 Dearborn St., Chicago,
Or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas.
April 12, '78.-4m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA,

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TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
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☞ Orders will receive prompt attention. tf

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MONTOUR SLATE PAINTS, 8 CENTS.

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PURE LINSEED OIL
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Sample cards and price list furnished without charge.

Orders and inquiries by mail will receive prompt attention.

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MOYER BROS.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA
May 6, 78.-1y.

INVALIDS' HOTEL.

The very large number of invalid people who daily visit Buffalo, from every quarter of the United States and Canada, that they may consult Dr. R. V. PIERCE, and the widely-celebrated Faculty of Specialists in Medicine and Surgery associated with him, rendered it necessary that the founder of this institution should provide a place on a grand and commodious scale for their entertainment and comfort.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED.—The Invalids' Hotel is more completely in its appointments than any similar institution in the world. The building is located in one of the most healthful and desirable portions of the City of Buffalo, and commands a fine view of Lake Erie, Niagara River, and the surrounding country, being situated in the midst of an extensive system of beautiful parks. The Hotel is furnished with a patent safety passenger elevator, to convey patients to and from the different floors; is provided with all kinds of approved baths, and has also connected with it a well-appointed gymnasium and bowling alley to afford proper means of exercise.

CHRONIC DISEASES of all forms, whether requiring medical, surgical, or mechanical, treatment, come within the province of our several specialties.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.—Especially are the facilities of this infirmary of a superior order as regards the remedial means and appliances for the cure of all those chronic diseases peculiar to females. The employment, in moderation, of tonic, chemical, electro-thermal, and other approved baths, is in many cases an invaluable auxiliary to the remedial means to which we resort in such cases. Dry friction to the surface, general shampooing, Swedish movements, and light calisthenic exercises, to enliven and equalize the circulation of the blood in the system, relieve congested parts, improve digestion, and strengthen the muscles, produce important beneficial results in all cases to which these means are applicable. No experimenting is resorted to in the treatment. The most approved medicines are carefully employed, and the judicious regulation of the diet, to suit the conditions of the patient, the thorough ventilation of the sleeping apartment, the cheering influence of music, social intercourse, innocent games for amusement, and all those agencies which tend to arouse the mind of the patient from despondency, and thus promote recovery, are not neglected.

NERVOUS DISEASES.—Paralysis, Epilepsy (Fits), Chorea (St. Vitus's Dance), and other nervous affections, receive the attention of an expert in this specialty, by which the greatest skill is attained and the most happy results secured.

LUNG DISEASES.—This division of the practice in the Invalids' Hotel is very ably managed by a gentleman of mature judgment and skill. Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Diseases are very largely treated in this department, and with results which have been highly gratifying to both physician and patients.

EYE AND EAR.—Special attention is given to the delicate operations on the eye and ear, a distinguished oculist and aurist being under engagement to conduct this branch of the practice.

Invalids arriving in the city and desiring to consult us, should come directly to the Hotel. It is easily accessible by carriage, omnibus, or street cars. MILLER'S Omnibus Agents, on all incoming trains, can be relied upon to deliver passengers and baggage with security and dispatch.

☞ Address R. V. PIERCE, M. D., World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y.

sep. 28, '77-tf

DOCTOR PIERCE'S
ALTERATIVE
Golden Medical Discovery

CURES DISEASES OF THE THROAT, LUNGS, LIVER & BLOOD

In the wonderful medicine to which the afflicted are above directed for relief, the discoverer believes he has combined in *harmony* more of Nature's sovereign curative properties, which God has instilled into the vegetable kingdom for healing the sick, than were ever before combined in one medicine. The evidence of this fact is found in the great variety of most obstinate diseases which it has been found to conquer. In the cure of **Bronchitis, Severe Coughs,** and the early stages of **Consumption,** it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. While it cures the severest Coughs, it strengthens the system and **purifies the blood.** By its great and thorough blood-purifying properties, it cures all **Humors,** from the worst **Scrofula** to a common **Blotch, Pimple,** or **Eruption.** Mercurial disease, Mineral poison, and their effects, are eradicated, and vigorous health and a sound constitution established. **Erysipelas, Salt-rheum, Fever Sores, Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all the numerous diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills al